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WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

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A SUPPLEMENT, *containing the Reports of the Joint Stock Banks of the United Kingdom, similar to that published on the 23rd October, 1869, will be published by the* ECONOMIST *on the 21st of May.*

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THE INVESTOR'S MANUAL *is now sold separately, price 9d stamped, 8d unstamped. If taken as a* SUPPLEMENT *to the* ECONOMIST, *it remains at its former price, 6d. In addition to the information formerly given, it gives a concise summary of the Reports of the Companies for the present year as will enable Investors to judge of their position.*

THE VALUE OF MONEY.

THE Clearing house returns show unmistakeably that the trade of the country is augmenting. In a letter, on which we comment elsewhere, Sir John Lubbock compares the returns for three years, for which we have them complete. But these annual figures are not those which are most important for the market. To see the new causes in operation, we should compare the present, not with a distant past, but with the *last* past: we should compare it, not with this time last year, or this time the year before, but with a very little while ago. The following table compares the four months of this year with the last four months of last year:—

	£	£
Four months ending April:—		
January	321,059,000	
February	316,313,000	
March	396,169,000	
April	287,736,000	
		1,321,277,000
Four months ending Dec.:—		
September	317,040,000	
October	284,911,000	
November	272,976,000	
December	343,813,000	
		1,218,740,000
Increase		102,537,000

—showing a very considerable increase. And this increase is the measure of the *new* cause in operation. It is the recent increase of trade that changes or tends to change the value of money, and not an increase as compared with a time long past.

This increase, supposing it to be maintained, is a steady cause operating day by day to increase the value of money, and is therefore more potent than any other cause. We do not however expect any very marked change at present, because there are three counteracting causes which are coming into operation, and which will tend to depress the value of money as much as the augmentation of trade tends to raise it.

First—The money market, as we have several times pointed out, has been unusually dear in consequence of Mr Lowe's new mode of taxation. A large sum of money has accumulated in the Bank of England, who are not so anxious to make use of it as the world out of doors. Money has been unusually "*well* held," to use a phrase common in the stock markets, and therefore it is dearer than under similar circumstances it usually would have been. But the effect of this cause will now tend to diminish. Government will soon be paying more than they are receiving. Ultimately the Bank of England will not be unusually rich but unusually poor; and then we shall see the reverse effect from Mr Lowe's operations. Money will be more spread about than usual and less concentrated in the bank, and therefore will tend to be unusually cheap. The influence which has of late tended upwards will soon turn round and tend downwards.

Secondly—What is even more material—bullion tends to come here; and unless we turn the exchanges by some large loan largely paid in cash, probably bullion will continue to come here.

Thirdly—Any tendency to a rise in the value of money would at once tend to bring considerable sums from abroad where the rate of interest is still low, and where capital is still seeking employment. The 52,000,000*l* of bullion now in the Bank of France shows how large is the amount which might thus be poured in upon us.

On these grounds we do not expect money at present to rise in value, though any large foreign loan, or any considerable operation affecting the exchanges, might raise it as the American speculation actually did in the spring of last year. But such exceptional causes act only for a moment. What remains is that trade is reviving, and that a revival of trade always in the end brings a good rate for money, though it cannot always do so immediately.

THE CERTAINTIES OF INDIAN FINANCE.

It is told of Mr Lowe—we do not say it is true, though it might be true—that he once, after the spokesman of a deputation had made a long oration, took up his pen and said, "Sir, you have given me with great eloquence your opinions, "would you kindly now state your reasons?" And whether this legend of the lobby be true or false, it exactly expresses what we should like to say to Sir Richard Temple as to his Indian Budget. He has compiled with care some improved tables. He has given us, in clear and flowing language, an account of those tables, and he has told us his policy. But the backbone of the Budget is quite wanting. There are no reasons at all. We can scarcely say, after reading it, on better grounds than we could before, his reasons for doing what he does, and for not doing what he does not. There is no body of thought to criticise. Bad figures are put before us, and Sir Richard hopes they may soon be better; but we scarcely know why he hopes it, especially after what happened last year, remembering, as every one must, that his last year's Budget had to be in substance revoked in his absence by a subordinate. We expected this year that Sir Richard Temple would not only state his policy but prove his policy. And this is exactly what he has not done. His statement is a "nice" account of some official figures, and it is nothing more.

Having no new matter to criticise we can only lay before our readers the few certain facts of Indian finance in their barest form. We shall scarcely make any comment on them, and shall leave them to speak for themselves.

First—The last certainty in Indian finance is that in the year 1868-9 there was a deficit of 4,144,000*l*, of which 1,070,000*l* was caused by expenditure on "extraordinary" works. By the present mode of keeping the accounts the extraordinary works which it is supposed will ultimately be reproductive, are separated from all the other expenditure; on this way of reckoning the last known result of Indian finance, the last year's out-turn as to which we have more than fallible conjecture, is a deficit of 2,770,000*l*. The only substantiated conclusion is that nearly two years ago there was a great excess of expenditure over income.

Secondly—We know nothing since worth mentioning. The various estimates for the succeeding year, the year 1869-1870, have changed most curiously. Sometimes they have increased and sometimes diminished. Sir Richard gives us a last "estimate;" but after all this is only "one guess among many," and we have so often shown this "regular" estimate in error by enormous sums, that we cannot now accept it, or pay much regard to it. The only suggestion we can offer is, that as soon as possible the "actual" result of last year should be ascertained and published. We shall then know without the teasing absurdity of waiting a year how Indian finance stood last April, and have some better *data* to judge of Sir Richard's predictions as to the future than any we have now. A Budget founded on the accounts of the year before last is an estimate made on an "old almanac." So many circumstances must change in so long a time, that we cannot well compare the future event expected with the past event stated.

Thirdly—Taxation seems to have reached its limit. An augmentation of the income tax is indeed proposed. But the yield of the income tax, old or new, is only to be two millions, and this is all which is suggested. We are not saying that more taxes should have been laid on or that they could be. But we say it should have been *proved* that they could not be or ought not to be. Last year some most important items of expenditure had on a sudden and with great loss and hardship to be curtailed within the year, and it ought to be shown that there was no way of now gaining the needful resources. Mr Wilson proposed, besides the income tax, a license and a tobacco tax. We are far from saying that he was right; but at such a crisis Sir Richard was bound to prove that these and all similar proposals are untenable. To diminish expenditure of admitted utility, without making sure that we have no money for that expenditure, is weak.

Fourthly—We cannot help seeing that the total expenditure in *all* ways is next year nearly as much as it was in the last certain year when there was a great deficit. We spent in all ways—

	£
In 1868-9	55,756,000
We are to spend in 1870-71	55,226,000
Economy	530,000

So that we cannot but fear for the result. No doubt more expenditure is of an "extraordinary character" in the coming year, and so may legitimately be met by loans. But this is an unpleasant argument, to say the least of it. *If* it be true that taxation cannot be increased, we should like to see the whole expenditure diminished, and not only a part of it. We shall have to pay interest on our loans. Unless we stop borrowing we shall be bankrupt, as we cannot increase our income.

Fifthly—The whole estimate of the future revenue is still open to the objection that we are proposing to guess at and spend the profits of a *trade*. The opium monopoly is a trade with all the usual uncertainties, and another besides that you have an almost incalculable consumer. If the Chinese should cease to use opium we are ruined, and if they should grow their own opium we are ruined. Our own treaties too affect the trade, and the operations of third parties affect it. So that in this case, above all trades, we ought to imitate every common merchant and only calculate yearly on an average revenue, and carry all additions to a "rest," or "reserve fund." We are now yearly spending all we get yearly from our opium commerce and more, and plainly this would ruin us if we could be ruined.

Sixthly. There are again this year we think dangerous appearances of the sanguine tendency which Sir R. Temple regretted last autumn and promised to amend. The following augmentations of revenue (all in items where there are no new taxes) *may* be realised, but we cannot be sure:—

	1868-69. Actual Yield.	1870-71. Estimate.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Land	20,246,000	21,023,000	777,000	...
Tributes	687,000	737,000	50,000	...
Forest	407,000	588,000	183,000	...
Excise	2,283,000	2,285,000	2,000	...
Customs	2,692,000	2,416,000	...	276,000
Salt	5,588,000	6,117,000	529,000	...
Stamps	2,306,000	760,000	34,000	...
Law and Justice	894,000	2,474,000		
	3,200,000	3,234,000	1,575,000	
Deduct Customs			276,000	
Increase			1,299,000	

We do not say these results are impossible, but if they happen we shall certainly think the finnaciers who reckoned on them extremely fortunate.

This sanguine turn, if sanguine it be, is not our fundamental objection to this Budget. The main fault in it is its intellectual poorness; it is deficient in large decisive reasons for acting or abstaining. Last year we said it was unjust to make Sir R. Temple responsible for what happened early in his time. He inherited an unsound finance begun by Mr Laing and continued by his successors, and could not at once be expected to reform it though he might have done more to find it out. But this year he has no similar excuse. He was bound to put his whole mind into the subject, and to show by the style of his Budget statement that he was master of it—and this is precisely the opposite of what he has done.

The following are the figures of the Budget, which differ from those previously presented by various transfers and other changes—principally the transfer of 500,000*l* from Public Works Receipts to Land Revenue; a large transfer from Stamps to Law and Justice; the commingling of the charges in England and India; and the entry of the net receipts from railways on the one side and the whole payment on the other, instead of merely the final charge on the Indian revenues:—

Revenues and Receipts.	Actual, 1868-69.	Budget, 1869-70.	Regular, 1869-70.	Budget, 1870-71.
	£	£	£	£
Land revenue	20,246,575	21,075,500	21,537,278	21,023,632
Tributes and contributions from Native States	687,363	693,200	765,143	737,073
Forest	407,342	436,600	476,090	588,780
Excise on spirits and drugs	2,283,736	2,289,000	2,245,700	2,285,000
Assessed taxes	508,700	900,000	1,051,600	2,180,000
Customs	2,692,755	2,773,500	2,416,500	2,416,500
Salt	5,588,240	5,826,800	5,842,350	6,177,370
Opium	8,453,365	8,286,540	7,953,800	6,922,281
Stamps	2,306,971	2,396,900	2,364,600	760,000
Mint	193,788	136,800	158,340	139,970
Post Office	707,792	687,500	714,077	750,590
Telegraph	274,497	244,000	238,000	193,056
Law and justice	894,856	865,100	782,100	2,474,800
Police	277,237	301,400	265,960	251,966

Revenues and Receipts.	Actual, 1868–69.	Budget, 1869–70.	Regular, 1869–70.	Budget, 1870–71.
	£	£	£	£
Marine	688,084	248,500	300,530	265,615
Education	73,711	83,400	73,958	78,574
Interest	275,560	289,600	356,850	365,321
Miscellaneous	1,259,792	966,700	1,415,172	737,874
	47,820,364	48,501,040	48,958,048	48,348,402
Army	1,133,024	732,000	913,760	736,225
Public works	224,653	153,600	156,500	117,870
Railways	2,479,617	2,856,300	2,914,174	3,125,258
Total	51,657,658	52,242,940	52,942,482	52,327,755
Deficit, excluding public works extraordinary	2,774,030	...	625,594	...
Deficit, including public works extraordinary	4,144,643	3,513,150	3,242,337	2,898,860

Expenditure.	Actual, 1868-69.	Budget, 1869-70.	Regular, 1869-70.	Budget, 1870-71.
	£	£	£	£
Interest on funded and unfunded debt	5,056,140	4,956,990	5,030,506	5,300,538
Interest on service funds and other accounts	598,844	518,710	643,635	514,002
Allowances, refunds, and drawbacks	553,492	259,370	449,700	400,000
Land revenue	2,485,508	2,542,320	2,460,210	2,497,612
Forest	260,464	284,850	319,934	437,540
Excise on spirits and drugs	302,284	263,050	261,050	288,994
Assessed taxes	22,680	30,000	41,220	59,100
Customs	175,880	182,640	181,800	189,214
Salt	359,724	395,270	395,720	499,019
Opium	1,720,111	1,724,330	1,848,200	2,013,110
Stamps	115,932	120,335	110,462	68,363
Mint	115,422	98,554	102,455	95,908
Post Office	693,316	771,074	737,136	729,583
Telegraph	684,622	581,211	533,538	589,719
Administration	1,372,166	1,360,862	1,396,837	1,400,601
Minor departments	218,543	255,785	246,138	239,167
Law and justice	2,845,447	2,869,670	2,885,840	3,064,538
Police	2,476,580	2,374,290	2,440,900	2,319,964
Marine	1,140,630	883,227	1,265,109	784,100
Education	599,858	653,332	614,032	680,530
Ecclesiastical	163,590	169,100	162,840	169,795
Medical services	418,220	456,066	467,967	503,654
Stationery and printing	397,704	281,338	362,600	344,250
Political agencies and other foreign services	349,855	270,590	422,880	313,675
Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements	1,778,358	1,905,520	1,892,850	1,787,090
Miscellaneous	831,083	585,135	1,033,863	985,192
Superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances	1,669,968	945,600	1,249,572	1,376,253
	27,406,421	25,739,219	27,556,994	27,651,511
Army	16,269,581	16,054,061	16,476,892	15,745,341
Public works ordinary	6,272,334	5,834,160	5,040,395	3,998,400
Railways	4,483,352	4,562,850	4,493,795	4,769,063
	54,431,688	52,190,290	53,568,076	52,164,315
Public works extraordinary.	1,370,613	3,565,800	2,616,743	3,062,300
Total	55,802,301	55,756,090	56,184,819	55,226,615
Surplus, exc. public works extraordinary	...	52,650	...	163,440

HOW A FRENCH LIBERAL SHOULD VOTE.

There is a great deal of difficulty felt by many who have watched the recent changes in France in deciding whether those French Liberals are right who like M. Laboulaye advise their friends to vote for the plebiscite, or those who like the Deputies of the Left advise their friends to vote against it. It is no doubt true that the alleged conspiracy against the Emperor's life will at once decide almost all moderate waverers to give him their support, even though they might otherwise have been inclined to give him a serious lesson by diminishing his majority to the full extent of their power. For our own parts we do not believe that this conspiracy has any real bearing on the question of the vote. Putting entirely aside the further question how far the conspiracy may have been manipulated by the Government, so as to bring the chronic sedition always more or less active in France to a head at a time when it will very likely change the decisions of half-a-million of voters at least, we do not hold that if it would have been right, in the absence of any conspiracy, to oppose the Emperor, it can be wrong now, simply because M. Ollivier is pleased to say that to do so will be to vote in favour of violence and revolution. If any man can think that by opposing the Emperor, or by withholding their votes, the people of France are likely to bring home to the mind of Louis Napoleon their wish for a genuine constitutional system, and their disapproval of the plebiscitum itself, the motive for impressing that wish and that disapprobation upon him will rather have been increased than diminished by the evidence of the anarchical feeling which is still so strong in the French people. If the Emperor is more likely to establish true liberty with a small majority than with a large, —if the lesson of a check is more likely to improve his policy than the triumph of a success,—there is rather more need for it now than there was before the conspiracy was revealed, just because every such event shows still more and more plainly the importance of giving the fullest satisfaction to all the legitimate love of liberty in France in order to strengthen the combination against revolutionary violence.

What then should a sincere Liberal, anxious for the early establishment of a real Parliamentary Government and absolute freedom of discussion, do in relation to this plebiscitum? Should he express his approval of what the Emperor has done in modifying the Constitution in a Liberal sense, or should he withhold that approval? The real difficulty of the question is, that neither the Imperial party nor its opponents take any account of the exact terms of the question put to the electors. The Emperor and his Minister, M. Ollivier, agree to declare that an affirmative vote will be taken as a sort of vote of confidence in the present *régime;* and its enemies and friends alike hold that either a negative vote, or no vote at all, is a more or less emphatic way of expressing want of confidence in the Government. This being laid down, there is of course, a great deal to be said on the exact meaning of a vote of confidence and a vote of want of confidence. Confidence may merely express a wish that the Empire may not be violently overthrown, and that it may be strengthened by such Liberal measures as the recent grant of new powers to the Corps Legislatif. On the other hand, want of confidence may merely express disapprobation of the policy on which the Cabinet has recently been divided—a preference of the councils of Count Daru and M. Buffet to those of M. Ollivier, and a very decided objection to the Imperial right of taking any great question out of the hands of the French Legislature and submitting it to the undiscriminating judgment of a mass vote. According to the view which a man may take of the *ordinary and popular* significance of voting confidence in the Emperor, or want of confidence, should be his decision on this question. For it is ridiculous, we must remember, to use the very clumsy and commonplace machinery of a vote for a refined purpose to which it is simply inadequate. And it *is* inadequate to convey any meaning which will not be put upon it by the popular intelligence of France on the one side and the plain common sense of the Emperor on the other side. It is of no manner of use to attach a kind of *personal* interpretation to a vote, unless that personal interpretation is likely to be attached to it by the people and the Government when they read the numbers after the plebiscitum has taken place. If you give your vote to express disapprobation of M. Ollivier and the Emperor in insisting on the plebiscitum, and approbation of Count Daru and M. Buffet for opposing it except in cases in which it is advised by the Ministry and accepted by the Legislature,—and if when it is practically counted in, it is only understood as swelling the number of those who are altogether weary of the Empire,—it can be no sort of satisfaction to you that you privately put a different interpretation on your act. The real objection to a plebiscitum is that it *is* such a coarse and clumsy manner of getting at the popular wish on political subjects. It is wholly unfitted to guage the *amount* of the wish for liberty in France. You can only answer "Yes" or "No," and the "Yes" of the man who says that he approves of what the Emperor has done—meaning that he approves of *all* the Emperor does—will count for exactly the same as the "Yes" of the man who approves of the recent changes in the direction of liberalism, but of nothing else at all that the Emperor has done. The "No" of the man who means that he disapproves of the Empire altogether will count for exactly the same as the "No" of the man who only disapproves of M. Ollivier's policy and the Emperor's appeal to the people. It is clear, then, that unless you give your vote as meaning what it will be commonly interpreted to mean, you virtually throw

it away or make it speak what you disapprove. It is worse than useless to put a particular sense of your own on your vote when nobody will ever hear of the rider you have attached to it. A vote of this sort should never be asked for. But if asked for and given, it should be given by everyone in the broadest popular sense in which the majority of men will understand the answer. All glosses or refinements imposed by individual voters on the vote are nothing better than self-deceptions.

Now, it can hardly, we think, be doubted that France in general does not understand, and will never understand, any of the shades of meaning put by politicians on the "Yes" and "No." The French people know that Nopoleon has publicly asked for a "Yes," and that if after that they give a "No," they declare their enmity to Napoleon. Nor is there any distinction between the various degrees of enmity. France knows in general that there are those who hate the Empire and wish for revolution, and those who are content with it and do not wish for revolution. Every "No" will be a vote for revolution, every "Yes" for things as they are, and beyond that men will see no distinctions. We can hardly doubt then, that thus understood a liberal who thinks a constitutional régime probable under the Empire, and with far less danger than would be involved in any revolution, should vote "Yes."

But it may fairly be asked,—*Is* a constitutional *régime* under the Empire probable, or at least so probable, that one would be justified in tendering one's individual support to it? Does not the Emperor need a sharp lesson? If he is really to become a constitutional ruler, is it not essential to give him a fright and act upon his fears? We cannot think it. We can easily understand a great adverse vote driving him to abdication, or possibly even, as a measure of despair, into a policy of reaction; but we can hardly conceive of a great adverse vote as either meaning, or seeming to him to mean, a mere wish for a milder and more thoroughly parliamentary system. The Emperor will rightly interpret the number of "Noes" as the measure of the positive dislike felt to his dynasty,—positive dislike of the revolutionary kind, which he could no more subdue by becoming a constitutional ruler than Louis Philippe could have subdued the aversion which showed itself in 1848 by granting a Reform Bill. Nor do we sincerely believe that the Emperor is at all likely to turn back into a path of reaction in case of success. He is far too keen and vigilant in his observation of popular symptoms for such a mistake. The path he once enters he is singularly tenacious in pursuing. He will doubtless waver, advance, and partially recede, and then advance again, in the constitutional path; but he is in no danger of losing his head with success, and misunderstanding the sort of provisional adhesion which may have been given him. On the whole, then, though nothing can be worse than the policy of the plebiscite, though we condemn the Emperor for adopting it and parting with the genuine Liberals in his Cabinet on the score of this disagreement, we agree with those among the French Liberals who intend to vote "Yes." Nothing is to be gained for the cause of Parliamentary freedom by swelling the apparent force of the revolution in France.

THE PROSPECTS OF FREE TRADE IN AMERICA.

People are beginning to talk very confidently of the speedy triumph of free trade principles in America. A conspicuous fact—the slowness with which a new Tariff Bill in the Protectionist interest is being passed through Congress, and the success obtained in reducing the proposed rates on important articles—has made people aware that protection in America is not wholly unresisted. Coincident with this fact come a great many reports that American opinion is changing fast, which naturally find easy credit here, because we are accustomed to think the fallacy of protection self-evident. But it would be unsafe to rush to the conclusion that the victory of free trade is both sure and at hand. We must not forget the great strength of protection in America. Men are naturally Protectionists, thinking first of their interest as producers, so that the notion of protection by which a weak producer is enabled to get a better price is instinctive. His gain is great and obvious, and the loss sustained by each consumer is not obvious. It is only by a refinement that a community is enabled to look at its consuming interest first. And in America the instinctive view is unusually strong. The free trade victory was made easier in England because our manufacturers could not be protected; they did not require protection at home, and abroad of course they could have no favour. But in America the manufacturers can obtain a market by force of law, which competition might take from them or render less profitable; and the manufacturing part of the country being politically the most advanced, and the fallacy of the usual arguments arousing no instinctive resistance, they have easily had their own way. Such being the great natural obstacle to the spread of sound opinions, not to speak of national and other prejudices which are arrayed on the same side, what is the real state of the case as to the opposition which is alleged to have sprung up? Is there any real foundation for the expectations so confidently entertained?

In reply to these questions, we believe it may be said with truth that there is a considerable change in America with respect to the question of free trade. American opinion is not what it was a few months since, and there are many reasons which make it probable that the natural feeling in favour of protection is shaken. We may retain doubts of the extent of the change, or the speediness of the free trade triumph, but American Protectionists are certainly less secure.

First, as to the fact of change, the opposition to the Tariff Bill is really a most convincing sign. No previous tariff concocted by the Protectionist party has met with such strenuous opposition. Both in the Senate and the House of Representatives vital parts of the tariff have been passed by narrow majorities, so narrow that but for the rigid party discipline of America they could not be considered working majorities; and in spite of all resistance the Protectionists are forced to submit to unwelcome amendments. This has been prominently the case in regard to iron, although the duties still left by the amendments actually carried appear in this country most extravagant. A shrewd correspondent asserts that the free trade party in Congress displays little ability,—is neither well up in business and the technical knowledge necessary nor in the theory of free trade, but is swayed a good deal by vague half-philanthropic ideas. Still from whatever cause the Tariff Bill is resisted on free trade grounds and makes halting progress in consequence; and the fact is only the more remarkable if the party is weak in debate. That they are weak, or any weaker than their opponents, we have some doubts; the speech of Mr Brooks in the Lower House, which has been printed *in extenso*, though overloaded with figures and abounding in faults, is nevertheless a good free trade argument.

Another sign of movement is the reception of President Grant's receent message on American shipping. Although a logical development of Protectionist ideas, his proposal of high subsidies to shipowners and bounties to shipbuilders did not take. And why? Partly perhaps because General Grant's opinions on such matters have lost authority, but partly too because the protection wanted was more than the public would bear in their present temper. Amidst universal complaints of high taxation, it was a *reductio ad absurdum* to propose protection in the coarse form of a grant of money to certain weak interests. Even the *New York Herald*, which is certainly far enough from being a representative of the best American opinion, could afford to laugh at the President's simplicity. Generally, the discussion on the free trade side in America is becoming firmer, based on clearer perceptions of the theory and facts, and the party has all the aspect of an advancing party. In the press, at least, this is the case. Not very long since even the Americans most disposed to free trade had some scruples about using the name. They talked of seeking the most effective means of protection, and asserted that the English fiscal system was really protective to the English producer. Now the avowals are open, as if it had been found, as we should have expected, that the frankest language was the best. And it is both true that economic questions with their bearing on the condition of the country are occupying a first place in the American press, and that the strength of the discussion is all on the free trade side. The question moreover is evidently coming into party politics; and there is a powerful association on the model of the Free-Trade League in this country at work, holding frequent meetings and sending lecturers through the country.

There is thus no doubt of the change, and we pass on to the causes which account for it, which may throw some light on its probable continuance and the increase of its influence. It appears to us that there are quite sufficient circumstances to account for the enlightenment of Americans, notwithstanding their Protectionist tendencies; and that some of these have

been brought home to them lately with no little force. First of all the depression of industry, which has been more felt lately owing to the general fall of prices, discredits the protective system. It might be thought unlikely to have such an effect, for periods of depression occur under free trade as well as under protection; but in truth depression tells more against protection than it ever can against free trade. Under protection it is almost sure to be more aggravated than under free trade, but there is this additional difference—that the free trader does not profess to change trade artificially so as to produce a certain effect,—he only lets it alone, not denying that there are natural causes such as panics, or distrust abroad, or wars, or the stoppage of supplies of raw material, which will cause adversity. But the Protectionist does promise something better than nature, some advantage to the community for diverting the current of trade. Hence if that something is not obtained, if there is bad business and loss just as there would be from natural causes, not to say more than there would be from these causes alone, then the promise of the protective system is not fulfilled. The disappointment is greater when, as it happens in this case, the most protected country is the greatest sufferer in a period of general depression, and is so circumstanced naturally that it ought to suffer least.

A *second* point is that a connection is clearly traceable between certain facts of the depression and parts of the protective system. When people are dissatisfied with the system in general and disposed to find out grievances, they perceive clearly special cases of injury, where there is no mystery as to cause and effect. Among facts of this sort the result of protection to the American shipowner and shipbuilder has been most prominent on account of the political interest of the question. Disguise things as they may, Americans must see that dear iron and timber are the cause of their not having ships, and that they have dear iron and timber because they choose to make them dear. That was the very object of the tariff. They did not think at the time that this was to happen; they were protecting the Pennsylvanian ironmaster and the Maine lumberer; but they have nevertheless destroyed a trade. This is only one out of many facts with which the Americans have become familiar,—Mr Wells's last report it will be remembered being full of such facts. They all tend to point the moral which people would be only too willing to draw from the mere fact of depression.

A *third* reason for discontent is the low prices which now rule for the farming produce of the Americans. We can hardly expect American farmers and planters to see that at all times the price they obtain is injuriously affected by a protective system—that the artificial obstacles to importation which are so bad for the Western farmer as a consumer, though he usually heeds that little, are bad for him also as a producer and exporter, about which he cares a great deal. This is an abstruse point in political economy for the practical man. But it is intelligible that actual low prices, although mainly due to other causes, will dispose the producer to discontent. He is promised a high price by protection, but in fact he does not get a high price, while in the case of wool he obviously gets a less price. In this way, though we should not expect producers to think of their interest as consumers when prices are high, yet they may look at this aspect of the question when prices are low. As they get in little they look more narrowly at their outgoings, and cannot be satisfied.

A *fourth* reason why it is probable that free trade opinions make some way is the division among the protected interests themselves. The mutual arrangements, like those between the wool grower and wool manufacturer when the tariff was increased, by which it was hoped that the manufacturer would be protected against rivals abroad and the grower be compensated by an exclusive market for his raw material, are not so practicable as before. Experience has shown that such arrangements are apt to be disappointing, and there is greater suspicion and jealousy among the interests. The Western growers are especially indignant at the New England manufacturers not giving them the protection which they ask for themselves. Hence the promoter of the Tariff Bill complains of want of support. Each interest is anxious to secure something for itself, but is inclined to free trade where other interests are concerned. Such is the inevitable end of protection, but it is interesting to note that this stage has been reached in America. It is another symptom of the same evil that proposals of bounties and exemptions are so abundant. Ship-building is to be encouraged; machinery for Southern spinning-mills is to be admitted free of duty; there are so many manufactures which are anxious that the tariff should not apply to their raw material. But all these movements only mean that the resources of protection are exhausted. They make high tariffs impossible. What is the use of iron duties if ship-builders are not to pay dear for their iron? If ship-builders are to be relieved from the tariff, whether by bounties or direct exemptions, why not railroad makers,—why not every man who uses iron? It may be said that only trades which encounter foreign competition need be thus favoured, but how is the line to be drawn? On this footing even railroad makers in America would still have as good a claim for exemption as ship-builders, for much of the traffic is through traffic and competitive with water communication.

Such are a few of the facts which dispose us to attach some credit to the reports of the progress of free trade. That protection should produce the fruits it has done and provoke reaction is only what was to be expected. Outsiders perhaps attached rather too much weight to the privileged opportunities of America, when they feared that the evils of protection would be very slowly felt. The experience has undoubtedly been most severe, notwithstanding all the advantages which America possesses. Possibly the protection has been rapacious and blundering beyond precedent, but from whatever cause the usual evils of the system have not delayed their appearance. And there is the more reason for watching the movement, because the causes we have pointed out are not likely to cease. Manufactures of all kinds are certain to languish; prostrate industries, like ship-building, are certain to lie prostrate; there will be no difficulty in tracing the suffering of some interests to the attempts to protect others; the quarrels between the protected interests can hardly fail to increase. Even if America should participate, as it may, in a general recovery of trade throughout the world, and the producer get better prices through some turn of chance in his favour, much distress will still be left, and the producer may be slower of belief, after his late experience, that the higher price is due to protection. The change of opinion having begun will almost certainly go a good way. For that reason it should be observed, as we have so much interest in the result, though we may be slow to entertain the conviction that the triumph of free trade is likely to be complete and speedy. People are confident that the first election after the next census, which will give more votes to the West, will ensure a change of policy, but it would be unreasonable to be disappointed at much slower progress than that.

THE SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

SOMEWHAT unexpectedly Mr Jacob Bright's Bill to abolish the electoral disabilities of women—that is, to permit women who are rated to vote at Parliamentary elections as well as men—has passed a second reading. After the divisions on the question when the Reform of 1867 was under discussion, so early a reversal of the decision then come to is at first sight unaccountable. It is impossible to say that the division was a surprise. There was fair warning beforehand, a full debate, and a good attendance of members to take part in the division. The discussion showed, moreover, that there is really a strong opinion in favour of the measure, while no party is strenuously opposed to it. We suspect that a good deal of feeling on both sides is lukewarm, members voting for the Bill as for a curious experiment, which cannot do much harm and may be worth trying; but the lukewarmness of those who oppose it is most conspicuous. The vote is thus in all respects a real one. Even if the Bill should be checked at a later stage, we believe there is little doubt that a good stand will be made for it, so that it will at least become a practical Parliamentary question. The change of opinion which has opened up so good a prospect for woman suffrage is not difficult to account for, and the reasons urged for it are perhaps not easily answered.

In the *first* place, the question of woman suffrage has shared the benefit of that tendency in favour of change as change which sprang up with the passage of the Reform Bill, and has greatly increased since. It is no argument now against a measure or an amendment that it is new. The presumption rather is, even among many Conservatives, that there are defects in the old arrange-

ments, and that new and old should be discussed on their merits, which gives an obvious advantage to what is new. No doubt the notion of women having votes is a very considerable innovation; it is contrary to recognised usages and habits in a more than ordinary degree; as in all questions between the sexes, there is a difficulty in making them the subject of common reasoning at all—people taking for granted that the settled rule is the law of nature, and having a difficulty in conceiving any substantial change in the common relations of life. But the innovating tendency is now so strong as to have overcome this initial difficulty; people are really willing to review the inveterate custom by which women have been kept from voting, as well as other customs which regulate their legal and social position.

Second.—The change proposed by the Bill, though it cannot but be a precedent for a general measure of female suffrage, is supported by special arguments which are most difficult to oppose. The Bill, it is said, for instance, only gives votes to women who have property, who have an independent life and share the burdens of other taxpayers. It follows the constitutional maxim of giving Parliamentary representation to those who are taxed. This is really very strong ground, and places at a disadvantage the general objection to women taking part in political contests. If it is answered that the constitutional rule is very general—that there are many owners of property, such as minors and lunatics, who are taxed without representation—that hundreds and thousands of adult taxpayers are excluded by reason of unfulfilled conditions as to residence and the like—that the representation of the community may be considered complete, notwithstanding many such exclusions,—then the rejoinder may at once be made that the exclusion of women is really of a different character from any of these. It applies to individuals who are not alleged to be disqualified for the other affairs of life, and it applies to them permanently, although they are forced to bear equally with those who do vote all the burdens of the State. Ratepayers who happen to be women cannot qualify, but all other ratepayers, who are considered competent to manage their own affairs, may do so. The exclusion is certainly repugnant to our constitutional theory. Abstractly of course there is no reason why the good of the State should not be the object of those who have the power of constituting the electoral body—that is, the electors for the time being; but when it is once laid down to be generally expedient for taxpayers or ratepayers to vote, the sense of justice is shocked by departing from the rule for totally independent reasons. We ask immediately—what is the supreme necessity for excluding specially those who would otherwise be eligible? If direct harm is not to be done by admitting them—harm which the entire community can plainly and at once perceive—it is difficult to justify the exclusion on general grounds of policy, and because of dangers which are remote and indirect.

Another special argument of no little force is the fact that women already vote in municipal and parochial elections, and are otherwise entitled to share in the business of local government. Where taxation is closely connected with property, and women are the largest contributors, it would indeed be difficult to exclude them—to establish the principle that one set of people is to pay taxes and another to spend them. But local matters are so important that if the assistance of women has no visibly injurious effect it would be difficult to believe in the evils of their assistance in affairs of State. It is, at any rate, for objectors to show the distinction between local and imperial matters, which permits women to manage the former and forbids them to help in the latter.

While these are the arguments for the Bill, the objections are plainly untenable. The wisdom of the policy of excluding women in general from politics, even if it could be demonstrated, could hardly be urged against a measure which does not violate the general policy. We are asked to deal with exceptional women, at any rate with a minority, who, unlike the majority of their sex, fulfil exactly as men every obligation of citizenship, and who again, unlike the majority, are in no way virtually represented. The claim of married women to have votes may be stronger than that of those who are to be enfranchised by the Bill, but the same grounds cannot be urged for it. It is certainly hard measure, for the sake of others who are in a different position, to deny any class of individuals a privilege or quasi-right which they may value. Then it is said that women of the class to whom the Bill applies do not, as a rule, care for votes. We see no sufficient evidence for this, no evidence certainly that there is not a large number who would care; but if it were true, the opinion of the class has little to do with it. It is a question mainly of individual privilege, and we should obviously be careful how we permit some taxpayers not only to forego their own privileges, but those also of their neighbours. Last of all, it is urged that female influence will be retrograde—that the constituencies will be more Conservative when single women who are ratepayers have votes. But this is not a good working objection, though it may weigh with some of the Liberal party. If Conservatives take this view they will undoubtedly support the measure. What people wish besides is a fair representation according to the general principles accepted, and the higher expediency of combining representation with taxpaying can hardly fail to outweigh even with Liberals the lower expediency of passing favourite measures.

There is thus a good deal to be said for the Bill which has passed a second reading. It removes an anomaly in our electoral system, and will admit some taxpayers to vote who care much for the privilege, though perhaps a good many more who care very little. The balance of probabilities is that it will do some good. We shall gain by the addition to the number of active voters; opinion *pro tanto* will be somewhat better represented; perhaps a wholly fresh element will be infused into political life. And so long as the measure is confined to the present limits, the addition to the mass of indifferent and corrupt voters, which is the only apparent danger, is not likely to be great. Nor is it any reason against the measure that the precedent may lead to a more general suffrage for women. If it does it will only be because the experience is favourable—because a good undeniable reason has been furnished on the side of change.

BUSINESS NOTES.

THE DEBATE ON THE FRENCH TREATY.—The reciprocity agitation at last managed to make itself heard in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, but we should not wonder if we have heard the last of it. It never could have made much way in this country, supposing the late depression had been more severe than it was, but in fact the debate was brought on at a most unpropitious time for its promoters. The testimony was unanimous that trade is improving quickly; and this was not the time to lay at the door of free trade a depression which was passing away, and which after all has been so much milder than in former periods when natural distress was aggravated by mischievous Government interference. It would be useless to waste time on the speeches of the promoters of "reciprocity," though the fact that Protectionist and semi-Protectionist speeches were made by Mr Staveley Hill, Mr Birley, and others, and that 50 members were got to vote for a quasi-Protectionist motion, deserves to be noted as an instance of the tenacity of prejudice. We like to know so odd a fact as that there are still people left among us who believe with Mr Hill in the mercantile theory, who deprecate our importing more than we export, who would like to tax the majority and give the proceeds to the capitalits and workmen of some unsuccessful trades; and that there are others who think it expedient to inquire into a treaty because it has had the precise results it was intended to have. But it would be folly to discuss such matters. Still there were two practical points in the debate which may be noticed. The Board of Trade in the *first* place adduced some interesting statistics as to the increase of our trade with the countries embraced in the Commercial Treaties. Mr Lefevre remarked:—

> Previous to 1860 it seemed as if a wall had been built round all European cities with a view to exclude trade; where most trade would have been looked for there was found the least; the exports to France amounted to four and a half millions, and to all the Treaty Powers twenty-three millions, which was not more than our trade with the United States and India; but now the trade with these Powers was 46,000 000*l.*

This is a very striking fact, and shows that although a market for our own productions was not our primary object in these treaties, the object being in the first instance to enable us to buy cheaply, yet the maxim that exports will follow imports has been found to hold good. The action of free trade is entirely to be depended on even with countries which are likest to ourselves

in their industrial organisation. Again, Mr Lefevre pointed out that the shipping annually employed in the trade between France and England had increased in the ten years since 1860 from 7,000,000 tons to 12,000,000 tons, and of the increase of 5,000,000 tons, 4,000,000 were to be credited to English shipping. One great industry had thus directly benefited to an enormous extent by the treaties. The *second* point we wish to notice is Mr Lowe's objection to inquiries of the kind proposed. The real object, he said, was "to ascertain how far it lies in the power of the Government to remedy the shortcomings of those who have been unsuccessful in their pursuits;" to establish the unsound principle that Government by legislation can restore prosperity to a certain class who have met with adversity; and he denounced this purpose with characteristic emphasis. "No more fatal delusion than that can be conceived, because its effect is not only to raise expectations which can never be fulfilled, but because it throws odium upon the Government by holding them to blame for misfortunes for which in reality they are not in the slightest degree responsible." The point could not have been better put, and it would be well if people, when they have similar inquiries to propose, were to ask what Government have to do with them. Acting on Protectionist theories, Governments did make themselves responsible for the prosperity of trades; but the essence of free trade is that Government abandons that pretension, though of course it is not the least of the advantages of the system that by taking from Governments an impossible task, it leaves them free for labours where their agency is of use.

THE CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.—The third year during which the Clearing house statistics have been published being just completed, Sir John Lubbock briefly sums up the result as follows:—

The total amount of checks and bills paid at the Clearing house during the year ending the 30th of April, 1870, have amounted to 3,720,623,000*l*, being an increase of 186,584,000*l* over 1869, and of 463,212,000*l* over 1868.

The amounts passing through on the 4ths of the month form the best indication as to the state of the internal trade of the country; and it is therefore satisfactory to find that the total for 1870 has been 168,523,000*l*, showing an increase of 6,662,000*l* over 1869, and of 21,410,000*l* over 1868.

The payments on the 24 Stock Exchange settling days for 1870 have amounted to 594,763,000*l*, showing an increase of 44,141,000*l* over 1869, and of 150,320,000*l* over 1868.

The payments on the 12 Consol settling days for the same period have amounted to 148,822,000*l* showing an increase of 6,552,000*l* over 1869, and an increase of 16,529,000*l* over 1868.

The following are the totals in a tabular form in continuation of the table which we published last year:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
	£	£	£
Total clearing ...	3,257,000,000 ...	3,534,039,000 ...	3,720,623,000
Clearings on 4th of month	147,113,000 ...	161,861,000 ...	168,523,000
Clearings on 24 Stock Exchange settling days ...	444,430,000 ...	550,622,000 ...	594,763,000
Clearings on 12 Consol settling days.....	132,293,000 ...	141,270,000 ...	148,822,000

It will be observed that the increase of 1869 over 1868, is in every instance less than in 1868 over 1867. In the total returns it is less, and it is so likewise in every particular kind of business. The comparison is as follows:—

	Increase in 1869-70 over 1868-69.	Increase in 1868-69 over 1867-68.	Diminution of annual increase.
	£	£	£
Total clearing ...	186,584,000 ...	276,628,000 ...	90,044,000
Clearings on 4th of month.....	6,662,000 ...	14,748,000 ...	8,086,000
Clearings on 24 Stock Exchange settling days ...	44,141,000 ...	106,179,000 ...	62,038,000
Clearings on 12 Consol settling days.....	6,552,000 ...	9,977,000 ...	3,425,000

Still the diminution in the annual increase is mainly accounted for by the great diminution in the clearings of Stock Exchange settling days, so that the increase in the miscellaneous transactions of the country is almost as great in the one year as in the other.

THE BRINDISI ROUTE.—We trust that the Post Office will act upon the strong memorial which has just been presented to them by banks and other firms interested in the Eastern trade, in favour of the Brindisi route. The demonstration is now complete that the route effects a great saving of time, which would be greater if the scandalous delays of the French Post Office were put an end to, and will also be greater when the Mont Cenis tunnel is opened. The route has been tested quite long enough, and there is no longer any pretext for maintaining the slower communication by Marseilles. If only a little energy were put into the negotiations, the permanent service by Brindisi could be quickly organised. With regard to the French delays, the Post Office may be reminded that there is an alternative route available through Belgium and Germany. We are not dependent on the French Post Office, though even as regards that office it is difficult to believe that they would persevere in opposition to obvious improvements, in the face of representations which it is in the power of our Government to address to them. We daresay continental officials are impracticable and devoted to routine; and that other Powers are almost as difficult to deal with as France; but the obstacles are of the kind which perseverance and energy, and the display of keen interest by the British Government, would remove.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUARANTEES.—The new form of the accounts adopted in the Indian Budget statement, exhibiting as it does the real importance of this part of Indian finance, induces us to make a suggestion which appears now to be very necessary. It is quite proper that the facts should appear in the Budget statement, and there is no harm done by putting the net receipts from railways less working expenses on the one side and the gross amount of the guarantees on the other, instead of simply the net charge according to previous usage; but something more is wanted. There ought to be a formal guarantee account—that is, an account showing from year to year the gross receipts from railways, the working expenses, the amount of the guarantees, and the final net charge upon the Budget. What is still more important, a distinction should be drawn in such an account between guarantees on capital employed in the construction of works actually opened for traffic and guarantees on capital which has either just been received or has been spent on unfinished works. It is constantly assumed that the railways must be profitable financially, and that if they do not pay as soon as opened they steadily approach the paying point. But there is no account which shows this, and for want of it, so far as the public know, the Indian Government has been indulging in railway expenditure very much in the dark. By mixing up all the guarantees it is impossible to see what is being done, or to compare properly the annual changes in the net charge for railways with the changes in the gross amount of the guarantees. Some years will be more favourable than others, but unless the accounts are separated the fact may either indicate an improvement of lines previously opened, or the addition of new traffic by the opening of lines for which guarantees have long been paid, and it is important to see what is really the cause—whether and how far the opened lines progress. If each railway is shown separately so much the better. Such an account was lately published by the Russian Government and was very instructive; and it would only be doing for the guaranteed railways what the Indian Government is going to do for its own State lines. The following form of account will perhaps show best what we mean:—

Year.	Length of Lines Opened.	Capital Expended on Lines Opened.	Amount of Guarantee on Capital Expenditure.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Payment under Guarantee.

A return in this form would show from year to year what improvement, if any, was taking place, and some member of the House would do good service by moving for it if the Indian Government should not volunteer the information.

DEBTS IMPROPERLY CONTRACTED.—Lord Justice Giffard on appeal, in the case *ex parte* Goodier *re* Goodier, has reversed what appeared to us one of the most important decisions yet

given by the Chief Judge in Bankruptcy. The question arose on an application for the discharge of the appellant, a bankrupt, the ground urged against it being that he had defended a patent action without reasonable prospect of success and without being able to pay the costs, which in the event amounted to 12,000*l*, if he failed. To this objection the Chief Judge assented, holding both that the debt was contracted without any reasonable expectation of payment, and that the bankrupt had put his creditors to unnecessary expense by a frivolous or vexatious defence to a suit. As we have intimated, the Lord Justice has reversed the decision, and in so doing has laid down important principles different from those of the Chief Judge. He holds, *first*—that the offence of contracting debts without reasonable expectation of payment does not apply to every debt provable in bankruptcy. "It must be, he says, in some sense or other a debt *contracted*—that is to say, not a debt which is the result at all events of proceedings in a tort." *Second*—he holds that in the circumstances the defence to the patent action was not vexatious, although the costs were what we have seen, and the appellant could not pay them. We fear that the judgment on appeal will be much less satisfactory than the one appealed against. To take the second ground first,—although there is a great deal of force in the Judge's argument that a poor man is not to be prevented from trying to get justice because he has no money, yet it is far from satisfactory that penniless men should have the means of litigating so as to involve their rich opponent in enormous loss even if he wins. If the present ruling is right, the law itself under which patent litigation is so costly must be very faulty indeed, which is doubtless the case. But it is the first principle laid down by the Lord Justice which we consider the more important of the two. He in fact takes the debt out of the operation of the statute by what is apparently a play upon words. The clause, he says, speaks of debts which are "*contracted*." But in practice to contract debts is used quite freely in the general sense of incurring debts, and it is difficult to see what distinction can be made in principle between debts which a man becomes liable for by a contract, and debts which are the direct consequences of acts which he does, knowing the liability involved, and which he is quite as much bound to provide for as debts he "contracts" in the narrow sense of the word. Creditors are as much injured by the one sort of liability being rashly incurred as by the other; and it is for the general interest that people should not have liberty to make themselves insolvent by the one process or the other. The new statute by insisting on a minimum dividend has barred the abuses of these discharges, but it is still interesting to notice the principles which are applied in the interpretation of the old law. The case is a fresh instance of the weakness of the appellate tribunal in Chancery. We have here again the reversal of the opinion of a single judge by another single judge. Such decisions will never command the needful authority, and the tribunal must be differently constituted.

Policy-Holders' Losses in a Bankrupt Insurance Company.—We noticed lately a judicial opinion of one of the Chancery judges to the effect that the fairest way of allowing policy-holders in a bankrupt insurance company to prove was to claim for the premiums they had paid. To this we objected that the premiums paid were no measure of the loss sustained by the breach of contract. The insurers, according to the duration of their policies, had got some equivalent for their premiums by being insured, and the losses varied in individual cases in proportion to the insurability of the claimants' lives. We are glad to see that Vice-Chancellor James on some cases which came before him, *re* the Albert Insurance Company, lays down a much fairer way of meeting the difficulty—one which meets the objections we raised. He has decided that "an ordinary policy-holder whose claim had not matured by the death of the person whose life was insured was entitled to prove for such a sum as an insurance company, the rates of premium of which were the same as those of the Albert Company, would charge for the issue of a policy to the individual claimant on exactly the same terms as those on which he held the policy in the Albert Company, taking into consideration the state of health of the assured, and all other circumstances affecting the value of the policy." This will apparently meet exactly the equity of the case, and if it will make the examination of individual claims troublesome, still there is no other way of avoiding gross cases of injustice. Vice-Chancellor James has, moreover, decided that a "policy-holder with a right to participate in the profits, but who had as yet derived no benefit from his extra premium by reduction of premium, increase of the sum assured, or otherwise, was not entitled to prove for any extra sum by reason of his having paid the extra premium." He had done so on the chance of getting a share in profits which were not made to that extent. He was a partner, and had lost his money, but if a bonus had been given him in any shape, he was to be entitled to the benefit of that. It was also decided that "where a person had died since the winding-up order was made, the policy-holder might prove for the full sum insured; and, lastly, that the liability of the shareholders on the policies was limited by the terms of the contract to the funds of the company, but that they were liable in full for the expense of winding-up, and that, as against the shareholders, the limited creditors were entitled to have the funds they could be paid from devoted entirely to their claims." All these opinions are important to those concerned, and they are so concisely stated that comment is unnecessary.

Forfeiture of Shares.—In the case of Turner *v.* Buck, before the Master of the Rolls, where shares had been forfeited on the failure to pay a call of 5*l* per share on 400 shares in the Financial Association (Limited), and where the company now sought to recover the amount of the call due at the time of forfeiture, it has been decided that there is no liability for the call on the forfeiture of the shares. The articles of the association, it appeared, provided that the shareholder should be deprived of all rights, but did not provide, as in Stocken's case, which was referred to, that any member whose shares had been forfeited should, notwithstanding, be liable to pay all the calls that were owing at the time. The Master of the Rolls thought therefore that the effect of the forfeiture according to the articles was to extinguish the rights of the company as well as of the shareholder in relation to the shares.

Failures and Embarrassments.—The following are announced:—

Messrs Heelis, Heather, and Co., yarn and cloth commission agents, Manchester. Liabilities, 16,000*l* to 20,000*l*.

Messrs William Marshall and Co., cotton manufacturers, Todmorden. Liabilities, 8,000*l* to 10,000*l*.

Mr Richard Marsden and Mr John Lancaster, both manufacturers, Preston. Liabilities not stated.

Mr William Hargraves, of Shanghai. Liabilities reported to be large, but Manchester houses, through whom business done, holding securities "to some extent."

Messrs Sydney, Emsley, and Co., spinners, of Low Moor. At a meeting in bankruptcy of the creditors of Mr John Brockbank, timber merchant, Carlisle, the statement showed liabilities 50,214*l*, of which 28,680*l* unsecured, including 8,000*l* to two share-brokers; and assets, 10,069*l*.—In the case of Mr David Richardson Goodlatte, formerly of Dublin, tobacco broker, afterwards of the Cannon Street Hotel and Charing Cross, before the London Bankruptcy Court this week, the accounts showed—Liabilities, 435,000*l*; assets, about 60,000*l*; deficiency, 375,000*l*. "The bankrupt," it is said, "had become involved through unfortunate transactions with public companies, and his schedule showed liabilities in connection with the United Ports and General Insurance Company, in liquidation, to the extent of 325,000*l*."

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Caledonian—New Capital.—A special meeting is called for the 24th inst., to authorise the issue of 988,521*l* capital, in 10*l* ordinary shares, at an issue price of 7*l* per share. 2*l* 9s per share will be required on allotment, and the balance in calls, not exceeding 1*l* 8s per share, at intervals of not less than six months. It is also proposed to authorise the raising of 361,884*l* on mortgage.

Dunaburg and Witepsk.—The report states:—"From the statement of profit and loss account it will be seen that the gross receipts for the year amounted to 1,584,282 roubles, as compared with 1,011,545 roubles for 1868, whilst the net receipts amounted to 769,816 roubles, as compared with 341,077 roubles for 1868." Additional traffic is expected this year from the opening of new lines.

Great Southern of Buenos Ayres.—It has been decided to pay a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, for the second half of 1869.

Midland.—At a special meeting, a Bill was approved, which authorised the Board to raise 750,000*l* by shares and 250,000*l* on loans, for rolling stock, new works, &c. At the same time authority was given to borrow 666,000*l* under the Additional Powers Act of 1869.

Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean.—The year's gross revenue on the old network amounted to 8,752,520*l*, and the expenses to 3,313,248*l*; surplus, 5,439,272*l*. On the new system the receipts for 1869 were 279,100*l*, and the working cost 178,546*l*; surplus, 100,554*l*. After adding profits on investments, and after deducting obligation interest and deficiency on the guarantee of the new system, a balance of 1,974,615*l* remains for dividend, inclusive of the previous surplus. A dividend of 60f (12 per cent.) leaves 54,615*l* to be carried forward. The extraordinary reserve now exceeds 480,000*l*.

West Flanders.—The dividend coupons of 5s 9d per ordinary share and 5s 6d per preference share are payable on the 16th instant.

BANKS.

London and South African.—At the meeting, a dividend of 7s per share, in addition to the interim 5s per share paid in November, was declared, and 3,000*l* was set aside against doubtful debts.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Sovereign Life Assurance.—At the annual meeting it was stated that 458 policies had been issued, assuring 311,250*l*, and yielding 8,844*l* in new premium income. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was declared.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Anglo-American Telegraph.—At the meeting the extra dividend of 5s per share was declared, making 35s for the nine months. The net profits during that period were 106,258*l*.

Franco-Egyptian Telegraph.—The subscriptions will be returned to the applicants for allotments.

General Company for the Promotion of Land Credit, Limited.—Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins has appointed Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, Mr Rate, and Mr Cape as official liquidators.

Liebig's Extract of Meat.—At the meeting the report was adopted, with the exception of that portion relating to the dividend. An amendment was carried increasing the bonus from 1s 5d to 5s 6d per share, in addition to the proposed dividend of 6 per cent.

Moyar Coffee.—After providing 761*l* for the previous debit balance, and after writing off 699*l* suspense items on new buildings, the year's profit has been sufficient to pay a 3 per cent. dividend, free of income tax, leaving as balance 49*l*. The remainder of the purchase money has been paid.

Submarine Telegraph.—An extraordinary meeting is called for the 10th instant—

For authorising the company to lay down a new line of telegraphic communication between England and France, in accordance with the Convention entered into between the company and the French Government on the 2nd day of January, 1859; also for authorising an application to the Board of Trade that the capital shall be further increased to any sum not exceeding 400,000*l*; also for authorising, in the event of such increase being sanctioned, the issue of the further amount of 73,225*l* stock, in addition to the present paid-up capital of 300,000*l*; also to authorise the directors to allot to Algernon Borthwick, Esq., the sum of 3,000*l* to be paid for by him at the rate of 100*l* cash for 100*l* stock, in consideration of important services rendered to the company; also to authorise the directors to apply the money received from the issue of the said 73,225*l* stock in the first place for the cost of the new line of telegraphic communication between England and France.

Telegraph to India.—The report stated that the arrangement of January, 1869, will at once be carried out, whereby the shareholders will receive 37,500*l* in fully paid-up shares of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company, together with four months' interest to April the 30th, in exchange for the present holdings.

MINING COMPANIES.

General Brazilian.—A call of 1s per share is announced as payable on the 10th of June.

General Mining Association of Nova Scotia.—An extraordinary meeting is called for the 18th instant to receive the report of the committee recently appointed.

Scottish-Australian.—A half-year's dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared.

Vancouver Coal.—The half-year's accounts show an undivided profit of 6,529*l*, including 133*l* from the previous account. Revenue has sustained 4,030*l* for repairs and depreciation, besides 1,776*l* on "dead work." The company's free-tone quarry has been leased at a royalty. A dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum absorbs 6,195*l*; surplus, 334*l*.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE following are the Receipts into and Payments out of the Exchequer between April 1, 1870, and April 30, 1870:—

REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.

	Budget Estimate for 1870–71.	Total Exchequer Receipts To April 30, 1870.		Same time last year.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance on 1st April, 1870—					
Bank of England	...	7,633,761		3,775,717	
Bank of Ireland	...	972,887		931,541	
			8,606,648		4,707,258
REVENUE.					
Customs	19,300,000	1,528,000		1,785,000	
Excise	21,660,000	1,665,000		1,607,000	
Stamps	8,589,000	789,000		857,000	
Taxes	2,850,000	311,000		518,000	
Income Tax	6,450,000	464,000		896,000	
Post Office	4,775,000	40,000		80,000	
Telegraph Service	675,000	...		...	
Crown Lands	385,000	...		...	
Miscellaneous	3,050,000	244,765		196,440	
Revenue	67,634,000		5,041,765		5,939,440
OTHER RECEIPTS.					
Advances, under various Acts, repaid		265,528		184,675	
Money raised for fortifications		...		...	
Money raised by Exchequer Bonds		...		...	
Temporary advances not repaid		...		...	
			265,528		184,675
Totals			13,913,941		10,831,373

EXPENDITURE AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

	Budget Estimate for 1870–71.	Total Exchequer Issues To April 30, 1870.		Same time last year.	
	£	£	£	£	£
EXPENDITURE.					
Interest of Debt	26,840,000	5,657,653		6,058,968	
Other charges on Consolidated Fund	1,820,000	285,126		290,732	
Supply Services voted by Parliament	38,283,000	1,489,258		2,397,020	
Telegraph Service	360,000	...		...	
Expenditure	67,303,000		7,445,037		8,746,720
OTHER PAYMENTS.					
Advances under various Acts		97,247		66,050	
Expenses of fortifications		...		...	
Exchequer Bonds and Bills, &c., paid off		...		800,000	
Surplus income to reduce Debt		63,746		...	
			160,986		866,050
Balances on 30th April, 1870—					
Bank of England		5,618,984		823,809	
Bank of Ireland		688,934		394,794	
			6,307,918		1,218,603
Totals			13,913,941		10,831,373

The following are the Receipts on account of Revenue during the week:—

	Receipts of Week Ending April 30.
	£
Customs	398,000
Excise	473,000
Stamps	156,000
Taxes	140,000
Income tax	74,000
Post Office	40,000
Telegraphs	...
Crown lands	...
Miscellaneous	18,722
Total	1,299,722

The total receipts of the previous week were 1,403,593*l*.

The Exchequer issues of the week on account of expenditure were 843,198*l*, viz.:—

	£
Interest of debt	...
Other charges on Consolidated fund	1,000
Supply services	842,198
Telegraph services	...
	843,198

During the week the cash balances have increased as follows:—

	Bank of England.	Bank of Ireland.	Total.
	£	£	£
Balances on April 23	5,129,822	597,390	5,727,212
— April 30	5,618,984	688,934	6,307,918
Increase	489,162	91,544	580,706

The "other receipts" of the week were 150,522*l*, and the "other payments" 26,240*l*.

Literature.

THE ROYAL MINT: Its Working, Conduct, and Operations, fully and practically explained; with Suggestions for its better Scientific and Official Management. By GEORGE FREDERICK ANSELL, late of the Royal Mint, formerly of the Royal College of Chemistry. Illustrated with Engravings. London: Effingham Wilson. 1870.

THE dictum that technical knowledge is not necessary for the Master of the Mint, that administrative ability is all that is needed, inasmuch as scientific aid can be called in at will, would hardly be laid down after a perusal of this book. The work of the Mint is in reality almost altogether technical. And although it is of a routine kind, yet the processes are so fine and delicate as to get readily out of order. According to Mr Ansell, who is every way entitled to credit, great loss has frequently arisen through the promotion of incompetent men who cannot handle properly the fine instruments employed. Moreover, whatever may be the case now, a continuous improvement in methods and system was in progress during Mr Ansell's connection with the Mint; and it is difficult to see how such improvement can be insured, unless the responsible authority comprehends every point. It is quite certain, at least, that an ingenious scientific man, expert in chemical and mechanical processes, especially if of an inventive turn, would find full scope for his energies at the head of the coining department, and would do good service to the State if entrusted with sufficient authority. Under any other superintendence there is no small risk of abuse. While these remarks are suggested to us by the volume, we can only say what is good of the volume itself. Mr Ansell in describing the interior of the Mint, and the problems he had to solve when in office, communicates a rare amount of information on the subject of coining, and many particulars of much interest to Englishmen which will be found nowhere else. His adverse criticism, for instance, on the statement which has been made as to the possibility of heavy gold coins being picked out and melted is exceedingly valuable, being the criticism of a specialist who knows thoroughly in what state the coins are sent from the Mint, and the operations by which the bullionist could take advantage of excesses in weight. Of a similar value are the details as to gain and loss by coining, the Mint remedies, and other points. The whole subject is of special interest at the present time, and Mr Ansell's contribution to the facts of the discussion will be frequently appealed to.

CONTINENTAL FARMING AND PEASANTRY. By JAMES HOWARD, M.P. London: William Ridgway. 1870.

A BOOK full of facts as to continental modes of agriculture and the results. One of Mr Howard's principal objects is to state what the result of peasant properties really is. His point of view is the sound economical one--that the *petite culture* "condemns those employed in it to a perpetuation of those primitive customs and laborious tasks from which the labourer on large farms is gradually becoming emancipated;" and he rightly censures those writers "whose only idea about the use of land seems to be the adoption of plans by which the greatest number of people can gain a livelihood by its cultivation." Whatever may be said for peasant proprietors, no one can pretend that their mode of cultivation is the most productive in proportion to the labour and capital expended, which is the real point at issue in an economical view.

Foreign Correspondence.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Thursday.

This week the return of the Bank of France presents an increase of 32,072,000f in the discounts, one of 1,102,000f in the private deposits, and one of 24,469,000f in the circulation of notes; and a decline of 5,308,000f in the coin and bullion. Taken altogether, these figures indicate a revival of commercial activity.

The Bourse continued depressed until yesterday, when some speculators saw fit to send up the price of *rente*. The anticipated success of the *plebiscitum* was the pretext, but the mass of speculators did not take part in the move. Most other securities have profited by the advance. The quotations of the week are as follows:—

	April 28. f c		May 5. f c
Threes	74 0	.....	74 75
Four-and-a-Half	102 25	.....	102 95
Thirty Years' Bonds	494 0	.....	492 50
Bank of France	2825 0	.....	2795 0
Credit Foncier	1287 50	.....	1310 0
Credit Mobilier	237 50	.....	231 25
Société Générale	593 75	.....	596 25
Comptoir d'Escompte	...	.....	705 0
Credit Industriel	668 75	.....	...
Depots et Comptes Courants	577 50	.....	582 50
Ottoman Bank	...	.....	...
Parisian Gas	1670 0	.....	1680 0
Compagnie Immobilière	130 0	.....	122 50
Transatlantiques Français	200 0	.....	200 0
Messageries Imperiales	780 0	.....	777 50
United States 5-20 Bonds	104⅝	.....	104⅜
Italian Loan	56 46	.....	57 40
Italian Tobacco Loan	455 0	.....	457 50
Spanish Exterior	29¼	.....	29½
Turkish Five per Cent	...	.....	50 0
Ottoman Obligations, 1869	311 0	.....	317 0
Egyptian, 1868	80¼	.....	82
Russian Loan, 1870	84¾	.....	84¼
Northern Railway	1175 0	.....	1185 0
Orleans	965 0	.....	...
Eastern	617 50	.....	613 75
Lyons-Mediterranean	1032 50	.....	1038 75
Western	...	.....	...
Southern	652 50	.....	655 0
Austrian	787 50	.....	795 0
South Austrian Lombard	400 0	.....	392 50
Suez Canal	283 75	.....	290 0
Meridional of Italy	...	.....	...

The yearly meeting of the Northern Railway has taken place, Baron Alphonse de Rothschild in the chair. In 1869 the receipts of the Old Network amounted to 86,271,137f (nearly 2½ per cent. more than in 1868), and the expenses to 35,977,885f, leaving 50,293,252f. Deduction made of charges for loans amounting to 13,006,328f, there was a balance of 37,286,924f. But that sum had further to be reduced by a levy of 2,871,663f to make up the deficit in the guaranteed revenue of the new lines, and by one for the reserve. On the other hand, it was increased by the receipts from the Belgian and Ceinture lines, and by the balance from the preceding year. In definitive there were 35,377,248f for the shareholders, which sum, after providing for the amortisation of 279 shares, allowed 67f per share to be given, with 109,088f to be carried forward. The report entered into explanations on the subject of the conventions the company has found itself, in order to avoid competition, under the necessity of entering into for the execution of new lines in the departments of the Oise and the Somme, and with the North-East and Chimay Companies; but it did not disguise the fact that in encouraging the formation of new lines, under the pretext of promoting "local interests," as they are called, the Government does not sufficiently consider the old companies on which it has imposed very onerous obligations.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Eastern Railway has been held. The receipts of the Old Network in 1869 were reported to be 60,110,000f, and the expenses of working and of reconstruction 26,496,000f. Adding to the balance the sum brought forward from the preceding year there remained 33,669,000f. The Vincennes Railway (a separate line which runs to sundry places in the immediate vicinity of Paris) produced, expenses deducted, 1,094,000f. The receipts from the New Network, including the concessions in Luxemburg, were 53,191,000f, and after deducting working and other expenses there remained 20,420,000f. To this last sum were added 6,530,141f taken from the revenue of the Old lines, and the Government had to contribute 4,517,063f in order to make up the interest guaranteed on the capital engaged in them. After deducting the said 6,530,141f from the balance of 33,669,000f of the Old lines, and after deducting also the charges for interest and sinking fund of obligations and sinking fund of shares, and after adding the revenue from what is called the private domain, there was sufficient to allow 33f per share to be distributed, making 19,088,240f, and to leave 680,616f to be carried forward.

The annual meeting of the South of Austria and Upper Italy Railways Company has been held, under the presidency of Baron de Rothschild. The report presented stated that the total outlay for and on account of the lines to the 31st December last was 1,270,589,807f, and that the resources raised for them in shares and bonds amounted to 1,256,500,380f. The gross receipts in 1869 were from the South Austrian network, 77,273,374f; from the Upper Italian, 55,573,718f—total, 132,847,092f. This sum was 11,899,982f more than in 1868. The expenses of working were on the South Austrian lines 26,027,686f, and on the Upper Italian 23,595,270f—total, 49,622,956f—less by about 5,000,000f than in the year before. Deducting the working expenses and the charges for loans there remained 25,449,247f, which would have been sufficient to give a dividend of 34f. But unfortunately from that sum had to be taken the loss on exchange, amounting to more than 7,000,000f; so that in definitive there only rested for the shareholders 18,109,818f. It was therefore not possible to set apart anything for the reserve. A dividend of 25f was declared, and to make it up a levy of 640,000f on the reserve had to be made.

In a meeting of the Charentes Railways Company, the directors reported that in 1869 progress had been made in the construction of the lines, that the portion of them completed and worked had produced 724f more per kilometre than in 1868, that the capital raised would be sufficient to finish the lines conceded, but that it was intended to apply for new concessions.

The Credit Foncier shareholders have held their annual meeting, M. Fremy, the Governor, presiding. It was stated that of

the 60,000 new shares awarded to holders of old ones, 59,535 had been claimed, the remainder belonging for the most part to persons absent or deceased. The mortgages made in the course of 1869 amounted to 93,038,890f, making the total since the foundation of the Company 1,040,970,137f, of which sum 211,000,000f have been reimbursed. The communal and departmental loans were 4,182,899f, making the total since the commencement 693,013,036f,—a sum reduced by reimbursements to 521,093,722f, of which more than half was due from the City of Paris. Relative to this latter, M. Fremy remarked that though the city had, strictly speaking, the right to pay its debt at any time, the probability was that it would not do so in such a manner as to cause inconvenience to the Company—that is to say, before the latter had found means of employing the money with profit. The total of Foncier obligations in circulation on the 31st Dec. was 817,102,608f, and of communal 484,990,874f, the former being 34,000,000f more and the latter 51,500,000f less than in the year preceding. The balance due on deposits at the end of the year was 71,000,000f. The profits of 1869, after deducting expenses, were 9,484,585f, being 715,616f more than in 1868. Adding 1,333,643f from 1868 there now was 10,818,228f to dispose of. That sum, after setting apart 798,458f for the reserve, enabled 72f 50c to be given to each share, and left 1,319,770f in hand. With the new addition to the reserve the total thereof is 12,063,057f.

The Société Générale Algerienne has held its annual assembly. The object of this company is to promote agricultural, commercial, and industrial operations in Algeria. The report stated that in 1869 the total transactions of all kinds of the company were 95,000,000f, being 36,000,000f more than in 1868, and that the discounts were 50,000,000f, an increase of 30,000,000f. The profits of the year amounted to 4,477,958f, and the expenses to 3,720,552f. The balance remaining, after deductions for the ordinary and extraordinary reserves, and of an allowance to the directors, was sufficient to give 11f 25c per share. The report stated that an increase of capital would be necessary, but no proposition on the subject was presented to the meeting.

In the meeting of the Bank de Depots et Comptes Courants, mentioned last week, in which a dividend of 15f was declared, it was stated that all branches of business presented an increase in 1869, compared with 1868, and that the profits, after deduction of expenses of management and of all outgoings, amounted to 1,820,900f. The dividend absorbed 1,820,000f of that sum, and the rest was carried forward.

The meeting of the Credit Industriel et Commercial Bank has taken place. It was stated among other things that the deposits made in 1869 amounted to 173,920,220f (25,000,000f less than in 1868), and that the discounts were 312,630,917f. The net profits were 2,959,048f, and the dividend previously announced was 24f 50c—50c more than in the year preceding.

The Lyons Bank de Depots et de Comptes Courants (not the same as the Credit Lyonnais) made, in 1869, net profits of 450,317f, and they allow, after deductions for the reserve and for the directors, 7f 50c to be paid to shares.

A general meeting of the Immobilière Company was appointed for the 29th ult., but as only six shareholders presented themselves it could not be held. It seems odd that in a company in which there are 160,000 shares only half-a-dozen holders should have manifested interest to hear what the directors had to say on "the situation," especially as it is terribly embarrassed.

The company of the Coalpits of Carmaux has fixed the dividend of 1869 at 22f. Of this sum 10f were paid in November and the rest is now payable.

The Société Nouvelle des Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranée has fixed the balance of the dividend of 1869 at 70f. The sum of 30f was paid some months back. The profits of the year were 1,605,490f.

The Vieille Montagne Company (zinc) is to pay 10f from 10th May on account of dividend for 1869 per tenth of a share. A further sum of 10f is to be paid at a later date.

The quantity of alcohol made and imported in France from the commencement of the season, 1st October, to the end of March, was 1,242,906 hectolitres, and there were besides in hand from the preceding season 377,944 hectolitres. There was consequently disposable a total of 1,062,850 hectolitres, and of it 975,913 were taken for consumption and export.

The market report is as follows:—

Flour.—At *Paris*, yesterday, eight marks, 58f 75c the sack of 157 kilogs; superior, 57f 25c.

Wheat.—At *Paris*, yesterday, choice, 32f 25c to 33f the sack of 120 kilogs; first quality, 31f to 32f; other sorts, 28f to 30f 75c.

Cotton.—The sales at *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, were 8,831 bales, and the stock was 85,000. The closing quotations, compared with those of the preceding Friday, were 1f to 3f lower for United States and for most sorts of India. New Orleans, very ordinary, was consequently 133f the 50 kilogs; Oomrawuttee, good ordinary, 118f; Tinnevelly ditto, 115f; Madras ditto, 105f. This week the market has been extremely inactive, and yesterday New Orleans very ordinary, was 131f to 132f.

Coffee.—Transactions at *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, were not active, notwithstanding concessions made by holders: 65 Gonaives, 77f 50c the 50 kilogs, in bond; 100 St Marc, 70f to 75f; 227 ditto, indifferent quality, 63f; 680 Hayti, 51f to 58f; 2,394 Rio, part at 55f 75c to 58f 50c, the rest at prices not stated; 63 Rio, washed, 72f; 843 Santos, 57f to 72f; some Jamaica, 68f 200 Porto Cabello, garbled, 92f 50c. This week, Hayti, 62f; Rio, 57f and 60f 50c; Santos, 53f; Bahia, 58f; Malabar, prices not stated; Mysore, 72f; Gonaives, 68f. At *Bordeaux*, last week, 295 sacks La Guayra, 79f to 92f; 200 Mysore, different prices; 300 ditto, 100f; 160 Rio, not washed, 60f; 106 washed, 78f and 80f; some French West India, 145f to 147f 50c; some Ceylon, 85f to 95f. This week, Guatemala 99f to 102f; Mysore, 100f; La Guayra, garbled, 86f to 92f; Costa Rica, 102f 50c. At *Nantes*, last week, 36 sacks Cape, prices not stated. This week, no sales. At *Marseilles*, last week, 2,377 sacks Rio, 54f 50c. No sales this week.

Sugar.—At *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, some French West India were taken at 56f to 61f on sample the 50 kilogs, duty paid. This week, 51f 50c and 51f for bonne quatrieme, and 58f to 64f 75c for usine. At *Bordeaux*, last week, some French West India at prices not stated; 690 sacks Reunion, 54f 50c, bonne quatrieme; 1,500 casks Havana, 35f 25c, No. 12, for delivery; 1,200 ditto, prices not stated. No sales this week. At *Nantes*, last week, 2,269 sacks 868 bales Reunion at prices not stated; some Guadeloupe, 50f, bonne quatrieme, and at prices not mentioned. This week, some large sales of Reunion, part at 54f 25c, bonne quatrieme; the rest at prices kept secret. At *Marseilles*, last week, 1,800 bales Reunion, 51f, bonne quatrieme; about 1,600 hogsheads French West India, 31f, ditto; 10,234 casks Havana, 33f to 34f, No. 12. This week, no sales.

Indigo.—The only sale at *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, was 4 serons Guatemala, prices not stated. No sales this week. At *Bordeaux*, last week, 24 chests Kurpah, 6 Bengal, and 16 serons Guatemala, prices not stated. This week, Madras.

Hides.—At *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, 774 Buenos Ayres dry ox and cow, 109f 50c the 50 kilogs; 200 Monte Video dry ox, 110f; 2,240 ditto salted ox, disposable, 51f 65c; ditto cow, 56f 50c; 275 La Plata dry ox and cow, 109f 50c to 110f. By auction, 572 Monte Video dry, 107f 50c to 112f; 1,073 Martinique salted, 56f to 64f 25c; 666 Rio Hacha dry, 74f to 107f 50c; 36 St Marc dry, 84f; 473 Lima dry, 75f to 98f 50c; 218 ditto drysalted, 75f 50c to 80f; 103 Payti dry, 65f 50c; 94 Monte Video dry, 101f to 106f 50c. This week, Buenos Ayres dry cow, 117f; mataderos ox, 116f; Rio Janeiro salted cow, 57f; ditto ox, 51f 50c; New Orleans salted, 50f; Rio Grande horse salted, 47f.

Wool.—At *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, 350 bales La Plata unwashed, 1f 25c to 2f 5c the kilog: 295 Chili unwashed, 1f 42½c to 1f 62½c; 50 La Plata sheepskin unwashed, 1f to 1f 10c. This week, Bande Orientale unwashed, 230f the 100 kilogs; Rio Grande ditto, 145f; Buenos Ayres ditto, 135f.

Tallow.—The sales at *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, were not considerable. La Plata saladeros ox was 53f to 53f 50c the 50 kilogs; mataderos, 50f 50c; sheep, 51f 62½c; and for delivery, 51f 75c. This week, La Plata sheep, 52f. At *Paris*, yesterday, the 100 kilogs French, without octroi duty, 107f 50c.

Spirits.—At *Paris*, yesterday, 3-6 first quality, 90 deg., 63f the hectolitre. At *Bordeaux*, the day before yesterday, 3-6 Languedoc, 86 deg., 78f; 3-6 beetroot, first quality, 90 deg., 66f.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, inclosing a copy of a note from the Porte, announcing that Soulina has been declared a free port. This note states that all merchandise may in future be imported into and exported from Soulina without paying Customs' duties; that such exemption shall not extend to goods sent from the town into the interior; that the prohibition existing against the importation of salt, tobacco, gunpowder, arms, and ammunition is not affected by this measure; and adds that facilities will be given for the acquisition of land on the Delta Island for the purpose of erecting storehouses and sheds thereupon.

The imports into Belgium in the year 1869 show an increase of 9 per cent. in value over the preceding year, and the exports an increase of 6 per cent. The inport of iron ore and filings in 1869 was very large, and exceeded the export by 390 million kilogs (of 2·2 lb avoirdupois). The imports of steel (in great part from the United Kingdom) advanced to 2,613,663 kilogs of bars, sheets, and wire, and 855,045 kilogs of wrought steel. The export of iron rails and sheets, chiefly the former, increased to more than 150 million kilogs, Russia, Turkey, Italy, and France being large customers. The export of iron wares exceeded the import by more than 15 million kilogs, Holland, Italy, and France the chief customers. The export of machines and machinery increased to more than 24 million kilogs, Russia the largest customer. The import, nearly 5 million kilogs, included 3 millions from the United Kingdom. The export of arms declined to a value of less than 13 million francs; of coals, to 3,674,330 tons (of 2,200 lbs) almost all to France. The export of window glass (not plate) increased to nearly 45 million kilogs, more than 18 millions to the United Kingdom; of paper to 14,809,657 kilogs, more than 8 millions to the United Kingdom; the export of rags exceeded the import by 1,600,000 kilogs. The import of wheat is returned as 140 million kilogs larger than the export. The export of meat, rabbits, and poultry reached 3,134,285 kilogs, the bulk of it to the United Kingdom. The exports of sugar included 35 million kilogs of raw beetroot; the import of raw sugar of all kinds was 18 million kilogs; the export of refined exceeded the import by more than 9 million kilogs. Textile manufactures show in cottons an export of 2,546,790 kilogs, 724,525 to the United Kingdom; and an import of 934,515 kilogrammes, 380,331 from the United Kingdom. In woollens, an export of cloths amounting to 1,998,689 kilogs, 426,613 to the United Kingdom; and an import of cloths of the value of 1,677,697f, and of coatings and duffets 2,281,497f, and of other kinds 15,029,861f, the United Kingdom supplying these three items to the extent of 649,872f, 1,071,127f, and 4,356,481f respectively. Belgium exported also three millions kilogs of tissues of flax, hemp, and jute, and tissues of other kinds to the value of 1,823,201f.

Mr J. R. Scott, the Registrar of the London coal market, has published the following statistics of imports and exports of coal into and from the port and district of London, by sea, railway, and canal, during April, 1870:—

IMPORTS.

By Sea.	Ships.	Tons.	By Railway and Canal.	Tons.	cwt.
Newcastle	197	110,652	London and North-Western	69,168	19
Seaham	46	11,921	Great Northern	75,851	0
Sunderland	130	64,623	Great Western	38,742	0
Middlesborough	7	3,764	Midland	70,550	0
Hartlepool	116	37,562	Great Eastern	35,113	17
Blyth	...	...	South-Western	1,961	3
Scotch	11	4,325	London, Chatham, and Dover	1,139	12
Welsh	9	2,153	London, Tilbury, & Southend	38	0
Yorkshire	28	3,592	London, Brighton, and South Coast	...	
Liverpool	1	200	South-Eastern	789	6
Small coal	2	690	Grand Junction Canal	491	14
Cinders	8	651	River Lea	...	
Culm	...	...			
Total	555	240,133	Total	293,845	11
Imports during Apl., '69	490	218,198	Imports during Apl., 1869	357,451	15

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1869 and 1870.

	Ships.	Tons.
By Sea.—Jan. 1 to April 30, 1870	2,322	1,060,146
— — 30, 1869	2,387	1,012,939
Decrease in the present year	65	Inc. 47,207
		Tons. cwt.
By Railway and Canal.—Jan. 1 to April 30, 1870		1,315,851 19
— — 30, 1869		1,093,823 19
Increase in the present year		222,028 0

EXPORTS.

Export list, showing the distribution of coal imported into the port or district of London by sea, rail, and canal, and afterwards exported coastwise or to foreign parts, or sent beyond limits of London district, by rail or inland navigation, during April, 1870:—

1. Railway-borne coal passing "in transitu" through district	tons	30,495
2. Sea-borne coal exported to British Possessions, or to foreign parts, or to the coast	tons 35,558	
Ditto sent beyond limits by railway	11,263	
Ditto by canal and inland navigation	2,077	
		48,898
3. Railway-borne coal exported to British Possessions, or to foreign parts, or to the coast	11,015	
Ditto, by railway beyond district	...	
Ditto by canal and inland navigation	455	
		11,470
4. Sea-borne coal brought into port and exported in same ships		363
Total quantity of coal conveyed beyond limits of coal duty district during April, 1870		91,226
Ditto, April, 1869		170,629

Annexed is the average state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended March 26 last, as compared with the previous month:—

	Feb. 26, 1870.	March 26, 1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Bank of England	22729330	22250632	...	478698
Private Banks	2641213	2588186	...	53027
Joint Stock Banks	2275838	2301333	25495	...
Total in England	27646381	27140151	25495	531725
Scotland	4563689	4466030	...	97659
Ireland	6806699	6725678	...	81021
United Kingdom	39016769	38331859	25195	710405

And, as compared with the month ending the 27th of March, 1869, the above returns show a decrease of 1,074,244*l* in the circulation of notes in England, and a decrease of 893,498*l* in the circulation of the United Kingdom. On comparing the above with the fixed issues of the several banks, the following is the state of the circulation:—The English private banks are below their fixed issue 1,454,440*l*, the English joint stock banks are below their fixed issue 437,307*l*—total below fixed issue in England, 1,891,747*l*; the Scotch banks are above their fixed issue 1,716,759*l*; the Irish banks are above their fixed issue 371,184*l*. The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England in both departments during the month ending March 23 was 20,151,200*l*, being an increase of 447,825*l* as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 2,091,766*l* when compared with the same period last year. The following are the amounts of specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks during the month ending the 26th of March:—Gold and silver held by the Scotch banks, 2,850,090*l*; gold and silver held by the Irish banks, 2,474,374*l*—total, 5,324,464*l*; being a decrease of 10,954*l* as compared with the previous return, and an increase of 116,847*l* when compared with the corresponding period last year.

The total value of the imports into the colony of Victoria in the year 1869 was 13,908,990*l*, an increase of 58,800*l* over 1868; and the exports amounted in value to 13,464,354*l*, a decrease of more than 2,000,000*l*. The goods brought into port and transhipped to other colonies and countries reached the large amount of 1,355,664*l*. The entries inwards in 1869 comprised 2,320 vessels of 721,274 tons, an increase of 67,912 tons; and the clearances outwards 2,334 vessels of 730,961 tons, an increase of 46,754 tons. The falling off in the exports occurred in the two great products of the colony, gold and wool. In 1868 Victorian gold of the value of 6,629,495*l* was exported, while the value of the precious metal exported in 1869 was only 5,363,759*l*. Again, in 1868, the quantity of Victorian wool exported was 61,758,073 lbs, of the value of 4,254,511*l*, while in 1869 the exportation of wool was limited to 52,387,535 lbs, of the value of 3,235,091*l*. The Customs' revenue for 1869, however, exceeded that of the former year by nearly 200,000*l*, for in 1868 it only amounted to 1,325,588*l*. The returns for the current year are not so satisfactory, the imports and exports showing a steady weekly decline as compared with the corresponding weeks of 1869.

During the week ending May 4, the imports of the precious metals into the United Kingdom were:—gold, 151,959*l*; silver, 207,743*l*. The exports were—gold, 307,615*l*; silver, 176,210*l*.

The following is a return of the number of paupers (exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants) on the last day of the fourth week of April, 1870, and of the corresponding week in 1869:—

	Paupers.				
	Indoor.	Outdoor.		Total.	Corresp'nding Total in 1869.
	Adults and Children	Adults.	Children under 16	4th week April, 1870.	
West district	5,644	8,404	6,016	20,064	19,721
North district	6,167	12,659	9,766	28,592	26,838
Central district	6,830	7,970	6,692	21,492	19,910
East district	7,649	12,736	11,914	32,299	32,435
South district	8,708	17,731	16,535	42,974	43,060
Total of the Metropolis	34,998	59,500	50,923	145,421	141,964

The West district includes Kensington, Fulham, Paddington, Chelsea, St George Hanover square), St Margaret and St John, and Westminster.——No return received this week from Paddington.

The North district includes St Marylebone Hampstead, St Pancras, Islington, and Hackney.

The Central district includes St Giles and St George (Bloomsbury), Strand, Holborn and City of London.——No return received this week from Holborn.

The East district includes Shoreditch, Bethnal green, Whitechapel, St George-in-the-East, Stepney, Mile-end Old town, and Poplar.——No return received this week from Mile-end.

The South district includes St Saviour's (Southwark), St Olave's (Southwark), Lambeth, Wandsworth and Clapham, Camberwell, Greenwich, Woolwich, and Lewisham.——No return received this week from Wandsworth and Clapham.

TOTAL PAUPERISM OF METROPOLIS.—Population in 1861, 2,802,000.

Number of Paupers.

	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
Fourth week of April, 1870	34,998	110,423	145,421
— — 1869	35,025	106,939	141,964
— — 1868	34,952	104,263	139,215
— — 1867	33,063	99,040	132,103

Vagrants relieved in the Metropolis on the last day of the fourth week of April:—

Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.
1,028	404	148	1,580

The Post Office Savings' Banks continue to prosper, and the business done increases rapidly. There was not a post office bank in the United Kingdom until the 16th of September, 1861, and at the end of the year 1869 there was 13,524,209*l* due to depositors. The interest paid to depositors, or added to the credit side of their accounts, now exceeds 300,000*l* a year. The amount paid in and the amount drawn out in the course of a year are very large; in the year 1869 5,787,218*l* was received from depositors, and 4,227,656*l* was paid to depositors. The charges of management and expenses incurred in the year 1869 amounted to 62,060*l*.

The Editor of the ECONOMIST cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

The Bankers' Gazette

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the GAZETTE.)

AN ACCOUNT pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 4th day of May, 1870.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	33,901,485	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,984,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	18,901,485
		Silver Bullion	...
	33,901,485		33,901,485

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities	12,896,284
Rest	3,109,502	Other Securities	18,855,149
Public Deposits, including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts	8,632,606	Notes	10,026,530
		Gold and Silver Coin	947,122
Other Deposits	16,001,374		
Seven-day and other Bills	428,603		
	42,725,085		42,725,085

Dated the 5th May, 1870. GEO. FORBES, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following result:—

Liabilities.	£	Assets.	£
Circulation (including Bank post bills)	24,303,558	Securities	32,198,433
Public Deposits	8,632,606	Coin and Bullion	19,848,607
Private Deposits	16,001,374		
	48,937,538		52,047,040

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,109,502*l*, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week, exhibit—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Circulation	711,212	...
Public Deposits	565,461	...
Other Deposits	...	345,579
Government Securities	...	...
Other Securities	1,008,969	...
Bullion	...	125,421
Rest	...	4,253
Reserve	...	796,316

The following is the official return of the cheques and bills cleared at the Bankers' Clearing-house :—

	Week ending May 4, 1870.	Week ending April 27, 1870.	Week ending May 5, 1869.
	£	£	£
Thursday	9,878,000	11,532,000	22,933,000
Friday	27,712,000	11,586,000	11,435,000
Saturday	12,791,000	12,598,000	10,903,000
Monday	8,916,000	11 124,000	11,279,000
Tuesday	11,929,000	9,652,000	13,031,000
Wednesday	18,081,000	9,595,000	10,307,000
Total	89,307,000	66,087,000	79,888,000

JOHN C. POCOCK, Deputy-Inspector.

Bankers' Clearing-house, May 5, 1870.

The total since the 1st of January is 1,410,584,000*l*, compared with 1,298,231,000*l* for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 112,353,000*l*.

The Bank of England return made up to Wednesday, the 4th inst., shows that the total reserve is less by 796,316*l*. The increase in the public deposits has more than counterbalanced the decrease in the private deposits. The large increase in the total of other securities is the cause of the decline in the total reserve.

Subjoined is our usual table, affording a comparative view of the Bank returns, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the price of wheat, and the leading exchanges, during a period of four years, corresponding with the present date, as well as ten years back, viz., in 1860 :—

At corresponding dates with the present week.	1860.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation, including bank post bills	22,905,288	23,604,608	24,927,015	24,457,824	24,303,558
Public deposits	6,871,698	7,406,357	5,128,327	5,116,802	8,632,606
Other deposits	13,433,233	17,135,100	20,209,045	15,927,787	16,001,374
Government securities	9,728,943	12,886,314	13,277,696	14,020,798	12,896,284
Other securities	21,900,666	19,220,896	19,238,404	17,582,382	18,855,149
Reserve of notes & coin	7,131,231	10,983,547	11,948,107	7,576,521	10,973,652
Coin and bullion	14,883,311	19,130,357	20,402,992	16,582,086	19,848,607
Bank rate of discount	5 p c.	3 p c.	2 p c.	4½ p c.	3 p c.
Price of Consols	95¼	92½	93⅞	92½	94
Average price of wheat	51s 2d	63s 10d	74s 2d	44s 9d	42s 7d
Exchange on Paris (shrt)	25 12½ 17½	25 12½ 22½	25 15 25	25 17½ 27½	25 20 27½
— Amsterdam ditto	11 14½ 14¾	11 16½ 17½	11 17½ 18	12 2 2½	11 17½ 18½
— Hamburg (3 months)	13 5¼ 5¾	13 8¼ 9¼	13 10 10¼	13 12½ 13½	13 10¼ 10¾

In 1860, Garibaldi had just set out for Sicily. The Count de Montemolin had signed a renunciation of his rights to the Spanish crown. The money market had become easier, and the Bank rate had been reduced from 5 to 4½ per cent.

In 1867, the report of the Committee of Investigation into the condition of the Brighton Railway showed that liabilities had been incurred for the purpose of competition totally unjustifiable, and that the financial operations were of a character morally censurable. Lord Stanley had stated that he had engaged in behalf of England to give the guarantee of the neutrality of Luxembourg demanded by Prussia from the Great Powers.

In 1868, there was a good demand for money, and the open market rates for short paper were about ¼ per cent. above the official minimum. It was stated that negotiations were on foot in Paris for the introduction of a new Egyptian 7 per cent. loan for 10,000,000*l* at a price of 70. The funds were rather firm, owing to a belief that the interruption to business caused by a dissolution of Parliament would be postponed to the autumn.

In 1869, the Bank rate had been advanced from 4 to 4½ per cent. A 6 per cent. loan of 100,000*l* had been announced for Mauritius. The market for foreign bonds had been greatly agitated in consequence of the advance in the value of money. 1,100,000*l* new ordinary stock had been issued for the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1860, a deficiency of 8,467,433*l*; in 1867, a deficiency of 1,685,796*l*; in 1868, an excess of 970,641*l*; and in 1869, a deficiency of 1,654,595*l*. In 1870, there is a deficiency of 2,853,775*l*.

Discount and Money Market. — The demand for money has been rather more active this week at the Bank of England, in consequence of the terms having fractionally improved in the general market during the progress of the Consol settlement, and arising out of the demand for the funds necessary to meet the bills that fell due on the fourth of the month. The increase in the "other securities" of over one million sterling, as shown by the Bank return, indicates that the inquiries have been more numerous in Threadneedle street. The supply however from all quarters, the dividends on United States and other bonds, the steady influx of gold—which for the most part appears to remain here—and the prospect of the large distribution of dividend money at the half-year in June, prevent any further recovery in the discount rates for the present. The continued quiet which has now prevailed on Continental bourses for some weeks, the fact that as regards foreign railway bonds European investors have pretty well supplied themselves, and discouragement which is felt at the moment by the disclosures which are being made with reference to the Lombardo-Venetian line, are circumstances which combine for the moment to diminish the absorption of capital. From most of the Continental money markets there is said to be plenty of money.

Upon the Stock Exchange short loans against Government security are now charged 2½ to 3 per cent.

The current quotations for mercantile paper having various periods to run are as follow :—

30 to 60 days	2¾ 3 per cent.
3 months	3 per cent.
6 months—Bank bills	3 3¼ per cent.
4 months—Trade bills	3¼ 3½ per cent.
6 do do	3¾ 4 per cent.

The allowance for deposits at the joint stock banks and discount houses is as follows :—

Joint Stock Banks	2 per cent.
Discount houses at call	2 per cent.
Do with seven days' notice	2¼ per cent.
Do fourteen days	2½ per cent.

The discount quotations current on the bourses of the chief continental cities are as follows :—

	Bank Rate. Per cent.	Open Market. Per cent.
Paris	2½	2¼
Vienna	5	5
Berlin	4	3½
Frankfort	3½	3
Amsterdam	3½	3½
Turin	5	5
Brussels	2½	2½
Madrid	5	5
Hamburg	...	3
St Petersburg	6	4½

The following are the changes in the Bank of France return for the week :—

Increase.	francs.
Bills discounted	32,000,000
Notes	24,500,000
Private accounts	909,000
Decrease.	francs.
Treasury balance	5,500,000
Cash	5,333,000
Advances	83,000

English Government Stocks.—The Home Funds have fluctuated daily during the week, but to a quite unimportant extent. Buying of this class of security, as in the case of nearly all others, has been only on a small scale. On the other hand, there has been no disposition to sell, the impression prevailing that the response to the Emperor Napoleon's appeal on Sunday to the French people will be given without causing any troublesome results. The position of the money market counteracts the tendency to decline, which Consols might otherwise have in sympathy with the upward look of prices in Mark lane. The total reserve of the Bank of England shows a decline of about three-quarters-of-a-million, which is of no importance under existing circumstances, and the English funds close the same as this day week, Consols being quoted 94 to 94⅛ for the account; India 5 per Cent. Stock, 113⅝ to 114; ditto 4 per Cent., 100 to 101.

Exchequer Bills—Par to 5s prem.

Foreign Stocks.—Until quite towards the close of the week, when the indefinable fear with reference to the plebiscitary question which has more or less arrested operations on all the bourses of Europe was beginning to disappear, the foreign market has been in a dormant state. The only two stocks which have persistently moved to better prices have been Turkish and Spanish. As regards the former there is no doubt that the public have had a suspicion, though we do not say an undue suspicion, of these securities. As years have rolled by and other nations have come into European markets (say within the last ten years) borrowing largely, Turkey may be justly said to have been moderate in her demands. By comparison it might perhaps almost be shown that Turkey deserves a better position in all money markets than she at present enjoys, and the steady advance in the value of Turkish stocks seems to confirm this view. For many years the borrowings of the Porte had about them an unmistakeable appearance of being for the purpose of paying the interest on the old debts, and it

is quite natural and right that attention should be drawn to such a point if there were reasonable grounds for supposing the Government to be unable otherwise to meet their engagements. Whether or not this was absolutely the case in the past is not of material importance if there are signs of sufficient prosperity to make it possible to avoid such a system in the future. The railways are reported to be about commenced, and one of the great hindrances to the internal development of the country will thus be supplied. In all other countries the introduction of railways has been followed by material prosperity, and it is a fair argument that the same result may be achieved ultimately in Turkey. Means will then be furnished of gathering in the revenue, the organisation in connection with which hitherto has been of the worst possible description, and which has been one of, if not the great, source of the financial difficulties against which the Ottoman Government have had all along to struggle. When it is seen that real and permanent reform is being introduced into a country, those who have previously advised caution as to the dealings with such a nation will be the first to hail the dawn of improvement. It is stated in the report of the chairman of administration of the Smyrna to Aidin Railway that "great changes within the last ten years are perceptible in Constantinople—prejudices allayed and removed, sanitary regulations enforced under a municipality, roads constructed, a school of medicine, an educational Lycée, and other similiar buildings built, the former practice of farming the Custom house duties superseded by direct collection, and systematic accounts, the financial reforms recommended in 1862 by Lord Hobart and Mr Forster, already partially and in course of being gradually carried out, and other unmistakeable indications of progress, moral and material."

It appears from a correspondence presented to Parliament that on the 25th ult. Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, sent to Lord Clarendon a protest on the part of the Turkish Government against the Khedive of Egypt making any financial arrangement which had not been previously authorised by the Sultan, and which would affect directly and indirectly the revenues of Egypt, "or be prejudicial to the rights which the public treasury of the province of Egypt has over the private fortune of His Highness on account of the management of the finances of that province." Lord Clarendon, in reply, simply acknowledged the receipt of the protest. The new Daira loan is maintained at about ½ premium in spite of the above protest.

As regards Spanish stocks there is almost a daily improvement, and the impression is gaining strength that some strong financial house is preparing a new loan for Spain. Peruvian 5 per Cents. of 1865 have experienced rather a sharp reaction, and are about 1 lower. This department shows a little easier tendency at the close to-day, both Turkish and Spanish closing rather lower.

The transactions recorded in the official list are as follow:—Argentine Six per Cents., 1868, 92⅛ ½; Brazilian Five per Cents., 1865, 89⅝ ⅜; Chilian Six per Cents., 1867, 99⅛; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 1864, 90¼; ditto ditto, 100*l*, 91½; ditto ditto, 1868, 80⅞ ½ ⅞; ditto Government Railway Debentures, 99½ 100¼; Honduras Government Railway Loan, 83¾ 4; ditto 100*l*, 85; Mexican, 14⅝ ¾; New Granada, 25; Peruvian Five per Cents., 1865, 86⅝ ⅜ ⅞; Portuguese, 1869, 33¾; Russian Three per Cents., 1859, 53½, ex div.; ditto Five per Cents., 1862, 85 ¼ ex div.; ditto Four per Cents. (Nicolas Railway), 68; ditto Five per Cents., 1870, Scrip, 85 ¼ ⅛; Sardinian Five per Cents., 72¾; Spanish, 1867, 29⅝ ⅜; ditto, 1869, 29¼; Turkish Six per Cents., 1862, 100*l*, 74½ ¼ ⅜; ditto Five per Cents., 1865, 49⅛ 8¾ ⅞; ditto Six per Cents., 1865, 72⅜; ditto Six per Cents., 1869, 62¾ 3 2½.

An application was made yesterday by the Committee of Anglo-Austrian bondholders to the Committee of the Stock Exchange to grant an official quotation to the bonds of the Austrian Unified debt, accompanied by their certificate, and to their certificate of claim for compensation issued on the conversion of the Sterling bonds of 1852 and 1859. The further consideration of the matter was, after a lengthened inquiry, adjourned until Friday next. This question is raised upon one of the strongest cases ever presented between a Government and its foreign creditors. Three distinct points appear, each one full of importance to the holders of foreign securities. The taxation of loans raised abroad; the extinction of the sinking fund agreed to in the first instance; and the compulsory conversion into an internal stock with dividends payable abroad only. If the taxation of the home debt of any country be allowable on account of the mode in which that debt has been raised, and the place in which the interest is paid and presumably spent, a wrong is inflicted when the external debt, raised abroad, and therefore exempt from taxation, is confounded with the home debt in the course of a compulsory conversion and subjected to the taxation enforced for the administration of the country. The arbitrary extinction of the sinking fund without the consent of the bondholders is a second act of injustice which is not atoned for by the compensation of 15 per cent. in stock, an amount which the bondholders declare inadequate. The compulsory conversion merits the epithets bestowed by Lord Clarendon in his comment upon the action of the Austrian Government, "hig-hhanded and unjust," and the result of the success of the Austrian Government if its measures were allowed to pass unchallenged would be of a nature that might induce similar action on the part of other Governments, and bring about the destruction of confidence in foreign investments, and, as was rightly observed in comment on Count Beust's despatch in 1868, put a stop to the system by which the surplus funds of one country are now applied to the relief of the wants and to the development of the resources of another. A case of this sort can only be met by the most decisive measures, and these, it appears, the committee of Anglo-Austrian bondholders recommend.

Subjoined is a list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day, and the closing quotations of the principal English and foreign stocks last Friday and this day:—

CONSOLS.

	Money. Lowest.	Money. Highest.	Account. Lowest	Account. Highest.	Exchequer Bills March.	Exchequer Bills June.
Saturday	93⅞	94⅛	94	94⅛	par	4s pm
Monday	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuesday	93¾	94	93¾	93⅞	par	5s pm
Wednesday	93¾	94	94	94¼	par	5s pm
Thursday	93⅞	94⅛	94⅛	94⅜	par	5s pm
Friday	93⅞	94	94⅛	94⅜	par	5s pm

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
3 per cent. consols, money	93⅞ 4	93⅞ 4
Do account	93¾ 4	94⅛ ¼
New 3 per cents	92⅛ ⅜	92⅛ ⅜
Reduced 3 per cents	92⅛ ⅜	92⅛ ⅜
Exchequer bills, March	par 5s pm	par 5s pm
Do June	par 5s pm	par 5s pm
Bank stock	233 5	233 5
East India stock, 10½ p.c, 1874.	209 11	209 11
Do 5 per cent, 1880	113½ 4	113⅝ ⅞
Do 4 per cent, 1888	100⅞ 101⅛	100⅞ 1⅛
Argentine 6 per cent	92 ⅜	91¾ 2¼
Austrian sterling 5 pr ct, 1859	...	...
Brazilian 5 per cent, 1865	89 ½	89½ 90
Chilian 7 per cent, 1866	103 5	103¼ 4½
Do 6 per cent, 1867	98 9	98½ 9½
Danubian 8 per cent, 1867	95 7	94½ 5½
Do 7 per cent, 1864	88 90	88½ 9½
Dutch 2½ per cent	...	...
Do 4 per cent	...	...
Egyptian 7 per cent, 1862	84 5	83½ 4½
Do do 1864	89½ 90	89 90
Do do Gov. Rail. Debentures	99½ 100	99½ 100
Do do Viceroy, 1866	84 ¼	83½ 4½
Do 9 per cent, 1869	101¾ 2½	101½ 2½
Do 7 per cent, 1868	80½ ¾	80½ ¾
Italian 5 per cent, 1861	55⅞ 6½	56 ½
Do 5 pr ct State Domain, '65	86 7	86 7
Do 6 pc Tobacco Loan, 1868	90 1	90 1
Mexican 3 per cent	14¾ 15	14½ 5
Peruvian 5 per cent, 1865	87½ 8	86½ ¾
Portuguese 3 per cent, 1856	33¼ ½	33½ ¾
Russian 5 per cent, 1822	84½ 5¼	84½ 5½
Do 3 per cent, 1859	55 6	...
Do 5 per cent, 1862	87½ 8	...
Do 4½ per cent, 1850	90 1	...
Do 4½ per cent. 1860	...	...
Do 5 p.c, Anglo-Dutch, 1866	92½ 3¼	92¼ 3¼
Do 4 pr ct, Nicolai Railway	70 ½	67⅞ 8½
Do 5 per cent, Orel-Vitebsk	84¾ 5¼	84⅞ 5½
Do 5 per cent, Moscow, 1868	86 ½	86 ½
Do 5 pr ct, Charkof-Azoff	84¾ 5¼	85 ½
Sardinian 5 per cent	71 3	...
Spanish 3 pr ct (New), 1867	28¾ 9	29⅞ ⅞
Turkish 6 per cent, 1854	86 7	86 8
Do do 1858	67½ 8	68 9
Do do 1862	62¾ 3¼	73 4
Do 5 per cent, 1865	47⅞ 8	48¾ ⅞
Do 6 per cent, 1865	72¼ ½	...
Venezuela 6 per cent, 1862	21 3	...
Do do 1864	21 3	...

English Railway Stocks.—The complete want of animation which has characterised the markets for public securities during the former part of the week has been perhaps more marked in this department than any other, on account of the activity which had previously been manifested for some weeks. It would appear that although many of the English railway stocks yield a return which is deemed satisfactory by most prudent investors at present prices, a further advance is checked by the uncertainty as to the nature of the modification Mr Lowe may have in contemplation with regard to the proposed tax on gross receipts. Caledonian stock gave

way early in the week without any cause being at the time disclosed, but a notification to the following effect subsequently furnished sufficient explanation:—"A special meeting of the Caledonian Railway Company will be held on the 24th inst., when a resolution will be proposed in favour of the issue of 988,521*l* in ordinary shares of 10*l* each, at the price of 7*l*, as well as the relative amount of debenture capital, viz., 361,884*l*, making a total of 1,350,405*l*."

The long-continued decline in the price of Metropolitan Ordinary stock, when considered in connection with the high price from which the figures have steadily receded, has disinclined people to believe that any further fall was possible. Neither is it surprising that with such a traffic as the original portion of this line steadily maintains that the public should to some extent be deceived, especially when the unfavourable features represented by the difficulties which the company has wound around itself with regard to purchases of land are kept as much as possible in the background. A more distinct impression, however, seems this week to exist that even at the present quotation the price is intrinsically too high. The possibility that the Bill for the extension of the line to the Mansion House would be rejected by the House of Lords having come under discussion, the stock receded nearly one per cent. and the District Stock 1½, from which there has been no recovery. This department showed a better feeling at the close to-day.

Foreign Railways.—With reference to the West Flanders Railways, it is notified that the dividend coupon at the rate of 5s 9d per share for the half-year ending December 31, and the coupon on the preference shares at the rate of 5s 6d, will be payable on and after the 16th instant.

The ordinary general meeting of the Northern Railway of Buenos Ayres Company (Limited) is convened for the 16th instant.

The Lombardo-Venetian Railway receipts for the week ending the 29th ult. amounted to 103,500*l*, being a decrease of 10,772*l* compared with the corresponding week of last year.

Subjoined is the usual list of the closing prices of the principal railway shares last Friday and this day:—

RAILWAYS.	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Bristol and Exeter	79 81	...
Caledonian	73½ 4	73¼ ¾
Cape	60 5	...
Central Argentine	20 1	...
Eastern Bengal	109 10	...
Great Eastern	42½ ⅝	42 ½
Great Northern	121 2	121 2
Do A Stock	126½ 7	127¾ 8½
Do B Stock	129 31	...
Great Western	72 ½	71½ ⅝
Lancashire and Yorkshire	...	129 ¼
London, Brighton, and S. Coast	45 ½	45 ½
London, Chatham, and Dover	16 ¼	15½ 6
London and North-Western	127½ 8	126¾ 7
London and South-Western	90 2	91 2
Manchester, Sheff., & Lincoln.	52 ½	51¾ 2½
Metropolitan	76¾ 7¼	75½ ¾
Do Extension	...	...
Midland	126 ½	125½ ¾
North British	36¼ ¾	36 ¼
North-Eastern—Berwick	135½ 6	134¾ 5½
Do Leeds	89½ 90	88 ¼
Do York	132½ 3	131¾ 2½
North Staffordshire	61 3	...
Oude and Rohilcund	107 8	...
Oxford, West Midland	...	...
South-Eastern	77¼ ½	76¾ 7¼
Do A Stock	44¼ ½	43 ½
Do B Stock	111½ 2	111 ½
South Wales	...	...
British Possessions.		
Bombay and Baroda	107½ 8½	107½ 8½
East Indian guar 5 per cent	114½ 5½	114½ 5½
Grand Trunk of Canada	15 ¼	15 ½
Great Indian Peninsula g 5 pc.	110 11	110½ 11½
Great Western of Canada	15¾ 16½	16¼ ½
Madras guar 5 per cent	109 10	109 10
Scinde guar 5 per cent	107 8	107 8
Do Delhi shares guar 5 p c.	107 8	107 8
Foreign Shares.		
Bahia and San Francisco	17½ 8	17½ 8
Dutch-Rhenish	25 ½	25¼ ¾
Eastern of France	24 5	24 5
Great Luxembourg	13¼ ½	13½ ¼
Northern of France	46½ 7½	46½ 7½
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	40½ 1½	40½ 1½
Paris and Orleans	38 9	38 9
Sambre and Meuse	7½ ¼	7⅞ ⅛
San Paulo	20 1	20 ¼
S. Austrian & Lomb.-Venetian	15¾ 6½	15 1/16 3/16
Recife and San Francisco	15¾ 6½	15¾ 6½
Westrn & N-Westrn of France	23½ 4½	23½ 4½

American Securities.—The United States Government bonds continue to be neglected in the absence of any movement in the gold premium. The steadiness, however, of the quotations, and the upward tendency which is now and again apparent, show the firmness with which these bonds are held by *bonâ fide* investors. Erie railway shares are ⅛ lower for the day, and have now receded to 18⅜ to 18⅝. Atlantic bonds and debentures are ½ higher.

Telegraph Shares.—Chiefly owing to the sales on the part of previous speculative purchasers whose patience is being tired out prices continue to droop, and a further general fall has again taken place this week.

The following are the principal changes for the week:—Submarine Stock at 237 to 242 is 2 lower; British Australian at 3¼ to 2¾ dis are ¾ lower; whilst Anglo-Mediterranean at 16½ to 17, British Indian Extension at 3¼ to 2¾ dis., ditto Submarine at 8½ to 8¾, Falmouths at 8½ to 8¾, and Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta at 2½ to 2 dis., have each declined ½; also Anglo-American at 16⅞ to 17⅛ are ⅜ lower.

Bank Shares.—These securities have been rather more inquired for, and the changes are generally favourable.

The following are the principal changes for the week:—London and Brazilian at 23 to 21 dis. are 2 higher; London and Westminster have advanced 1½ to 62 to 64; British North American at 53 to 55; and London Joint Stock at 34 to 35 are 1 higher; also City at 11½ to 12½; London Bank of Mexico and South America at 4 to 3 dis.; London and County at 49½ to 50½, and Union of London at 37½ to 38½, have improved ½; on the other hand, New South Wales at 39 to 41, and Provincial of Ireland at 89 to 91, are 1 lower; and Bank of British Columbia at 15½ to 16½ are ½ lower.

Miscellaneous.—The following are the changes for the week:—Foreign and Colonial Government Trust 6 per Cent. Bonds at 96 to 98, and Hudson's Bay at 12⅝ to 12⅞, are 1 higher; Italian Irrigation (Canal Cavour) at 3¾ to 4¼ are ¾ higher; at the same time Royal Mail Steam have receded 3 to 51 to 53; India Rubber and Gutta Percha shares at 47 to 48 are 1½ lower; and Telegraph Construction at 35½ to 35⅜ 1⅛ lower; also City Offices at 25 to 24 dis. are ½ lower.

Foreign Exchanges.—The only alteration in the rates this week is on Holland, the rates being lower on Holland, following the better demand which has existed for silver latterly for that quarter.

Bullion.—There have been no operations at the Bank of England. The following is taken from the circular of Messrs Pixley, Abell, Langley, and Blake, on the transactions in bullion during the week:—

Gold still continues to flow into the Bank, the amount purchased since our circular of the 28th ult. being 36,000*l*. The arrivals during the week have been comparatively small, and although there is over 330,000*l* now on the way to this country, we do not look for any portion of this sum until about the 23rd inst. The Biafra brought 1,000*l* from Africa, and the J. N. Fleming 28,500*l* from Otago; on the other hand, the Shannon has taken 28,000*l* to the West Indies.

Silver has been in good demand for Holland, and the amounts lately to hand have been sold at from 60⅜d to 60½d per oz standard. There is no likelihood of any immediate demand for India. The Pera has brought 5,760*l* from Alexandria.

Mexican Dollars.—Those brought by the West India steamer were sold at 59⅝d per oz, and the Bangalore took about 18,000*l* to China. The amounts since received comprise 10,000*l* per Hermann, and 7,500*l* per Union from New York.

Exchange on India for Banks drafts at 60 days' sight is 1s 10¾d to 1s 10⅞d per rupee. The biddings for 400,000*l* of India Council bills took place yesterday. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta 397,000*l*, and to Madras 3,000*l*. The minimum was fixed at 1s 10½d, being a reduction of 1 per cent. Tenders at 1s 10⅝d will receive about 23 per cent.; above in full. Nil on Bombay.

India Government Loan Notes are firmer in price. We quote 4 per Cents., 92½ to 92¾; 5 per Cents., 103¾ to 104; and 5½ per Cents., 110¼ to 110½.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold—Bar gold, 77s 9d per oz std; ditto fine, 77s 9d per oz std; ditto refinable, 77s 11d per oz std. Silver—Bar silver, fine, 5s 0⅜d to 5s 0½d per oz std, firm; ditto containing 5 grains gold, 5s 0⅞d per oz std, last price; fine cake silver, 5s 5⅛d per oz; Mexican dollars, 4s 11½d per oz. Quicksilver, 6*l* 17s per bottle; discount, 3 per cent.

The biddings for 400,000*l* in bills on India took place on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, 397,000*l*, and to Madras, 3,000*l*. The minimum was fixed at 1s 10½d on Calcutta and Madras, showing a reduction of 1 per cent. Tenders on those Presidencies at 1s 10⅝d will receive about 23 per cent., above in full.

The prospectus has been issued of the New Rosario Silver Mining Company, Limited, with a capital of 50,000*l* in 50,000 shares of 1*l* each. The Company is formed to work a range of mines in the same rich district as the celebrated Real del Monte Company, which since its establishment in 1849 has yielded dividends to the shareholders amounting to nearly 3,000,000*l* sterling.

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri.
3 per Cent. Consols	94 3/4	...	94	93 7/8	93 7/8	93 7/8 4
Do. for account	94	...	93 7/8 7/8	94 1/4	94 1/4 1/2	94 1/4
3 per Cent. Reduced	92 7/8 1/4	...	92 1/4 1/2	92 1/2 5/8	92 1/2	92 1/2 5/8
New 3 per Cent.	92 1/2	...	92 1/2 3/4	92 1/2 1/4	92 1/2	92 1/2 5/8
New 3 1/2 per Cent. Jan. 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...
New 2 1/2 per Cent. Jan. 1894	...	...	...	...	76 1/2	...
New 5 per Cent. Jan. 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annuities, Jan. 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. April 1885	...	...	11 1/2	11 1-16	11 3-16	...
Do. (Red Sea Tel.) Aug. 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchequer Bills, 1,000*l* 2 3/4 pr ct	par	...	5s p	par 5s p	par 5s p	par 5s p
Do 1,000*l*, 200*l*, & 500*l* —	4s p	...	5s p	...	...	5s p
Indian Government Securities.						
India Stock, 10 1/2 p c April 1874	...	...	...	209 1/2 9	...	...
Do. 5 per Cent. July 1880	...	...	113 3/4 7/8	113 3/4 7/8	113 3/4 7/8	114 13 3/4
Do. 4 per Cent. Oct. 1888	100 3/8	...	101 1/4	100 7/8 1 1/4	100 3/4	101 1/4
Do. Enfaced Paper 4 pr Cent.	...	...	...	...	92 1/4	92 3/4
Do. do. 5 pr Cent. Jan. 1872	...	...	104 3 3/4	103 1/4	103 5/8	...
Do. do. 5 1/2 pr Cent. May 1879	...	...	110	109 3/4 10 1/4	110	...
Do. do. 5 p c Rup. Deben. '72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. do. '77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. do. '82	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Debent. 5 p c Aug 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. 1,000*l*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Do. under 1,000*l*	...	...	22s p	...	21s 23sp	22s p
Miscellaneous.						
Bank Stock, 4 1/2 pr ct last hf-yr	235	...	233 35	235 33 1/2	235 34 1/2	233 1/2 35
Canadian 4 p c Bds Redeem. by Dominion of Canada in 1903	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corp. of London Bds, '77, 4 3/4 pc	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do 1879, 4 3/4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do 1882, 4 1/2 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do 1881, 4 1/2 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metropol. Brd Works, 3 1/2 pc Stk	94 3/4	...	...	...	94 3/4 1/2	...
Do (20*l* to be paid) Scrip	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Argentine Republic 6 per cent	92 1/4 1/2	...	91 7/8 2 1/4	91 1/2 2 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4 2
Austrian Bonds 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazilian 4 1/2 per cent 1852	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 1/2 per cent 1858	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 1/2 per cent 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 1/2 per cent 1863	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent 1865	89	...	89 1/2 1/2	89 1/4 1/4	89 3/4 3/8	89 1/4 1/4
Buenos Ayres 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 2 per cent (Deferred 3 per cent)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 1/2 per cent	...	...	77 3/4	...	77 3/4	...
Do. 7 per cent. 1866	...	...	105	...	...	104 1/2
Do. 6 per cent. 1867	98 3/4	...	99	99	98 3/4	100
Do. 5 per cent 1870	87 1/2	...	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 5/8 3/8	87 5/8 3/8
Colombian 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	83 1/2 4
Danish 3 per cent 1825	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do 4 per cent 1850 and 1861	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 per cent 1863	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent Governmnt Deben. 1855-8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danubian Principalities, 7 per cent.	...	...	...	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Do. 1867 8 per cent	...	...	95 3/4 6	...	...	...
Equador New Consolidated 1 per cent	...	...	...	...	9	...
Egyptian 7 per cent	...	...	84 1/2 1/2	83 1/2 4 1/2	...	...
Do. Second Issue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do 500*l* Bonds	...	...	...	84 3/4	84 1/2	...
Do. 100*l* Bonds	...	...	...	85 6 1/2	85 3/4	86 1/2
Do. 1864, 7 per cent	89 1/2 1/2	...	89 3/4	89 1/2 1/2	...	90 1/2
Do. 500*l* Bonds	...	...	90	89 5/8	89 1/2 7/8	...
Do. 100*l* Bonds	91 2 1/2	...	...	90 1/2	91	91 1/2 2
Do 7 per cent. English scrip, 1868	80 1/2 5/8	...	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 1/2 3/4	80 3/4
Do. 100*l* Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Government Railway Debentures 7 pc	99 1/2 3/4	...	...	100	99 1/2	100 1/2
Greek 5 p c 1824-25, ex Coup. orig. attachd.	...	...	...	...	10 1/2	...
Do. Coupons	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatamala 5 per cent 1869	...	...	71	70 1/2 3/4	71	...
Honduras Government Railway Loan	...	...	84 1/4	84 1/2	84	83 3/4 3
Do 100*l*	85 3/4 6	...	85	85 1/2	...	85
Italian 5 per cent 1865	...	...	85 1/2 6 1/2	86 1/4 6	...	...
Do. 5 per cent (Maremmana Railway)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	14 3/4 3/4	14 3/4 1/4
Do. 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montevidean European 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorish (Imperial) 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Grenada	25 1/2 3/4	...	24 3/4 5 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25
3 per cent ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Deferred	11	...	10 1/2 11	10 1/2 11	10 3/4	...
Do. Land Warrants (Hectares)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peruvian 5 per cent 1865	87 3/4 1/2	...	87 3/4 7/8	87 1/2 3/4	87 3/4 6 1/4	86 3/4 3/4
Do. 4 1/2 per cent (Uribarren)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 1/2 per cent 1862	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese 3 p c 1853 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, & 63	33 1/2	...	...	33 1/2 3/8	...	...
Do. 3 per cent. 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent. 1869	33 3/4 1/2	...	33 3/4	33 1/4	33 1/4 4	33 1/2
Russian 5 per cent in £ Sterling	85 1/4 4 1/2	...	84 1/2	85	85 1/4	...
Do. 4 1/2 per cent 1850	90	...	...	90 1/4	90 1/4 3/8	...
Do. 4 1/2 per cent 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent 1859	...	...	...	...	53 1/2 xd	53 1/2 xd
Do. 5 per cent 1862	87 1/2	...	85 xd	84 3/4 xd	85 1/4 xd	84 3/4 xd
Do. 5 pc Anglo-Dutch 1864, 100*l* Bonds	...	...	93 1/2	93	93 1/4 3	...
Do. — 84*l* 15s do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 p c — 1866, 100*l* Bonds	93	...	93 3/4	93	93	92 7/8 3 1/8
Do. — 84*l* 15s do.	...	...	...	90	...	...
Do. 4 per cent. Nicolas Railway	70 1/4	...	68 1/2 xd	68 1/2 xd	68 xd	68 1/2 xd
Sardinian 5 per cent	...	...	72 3/4	...	...	72 3/4 1/2
Spanish 3 per cent	28 1/4 3/8	...	...	28 3/4	...	...
Do. 3 per cent 1867	29 8 1/4	...	29 1/2	29 3/8	29 1/4 1/8	29 5/8
Do. 3 per cent Deferred	...	...	28 1/2	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent 1869	28 3/4 5/8	...	28 1/2 1	28 1/2 3/4	29 8 3/8	29 1/4 1/8
Swedish 4 1/2 per cent 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent 1868	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish 6 per cent. 1854	87 3/4	...	86 1/2	86 5/8	86 3/4	87
Do. 6 per cent 1858	68 1/2	...	68 1/8	68 1/8	68 1/4	68 1/4
Do. do. 100*l* Bonds	...	...	72 1/4	...	...	71 1/2
Do. 6 per cent 1862	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 100*l* Bonds	73 1/2 1/4	...	73 1/2 4 1/4	74 1/4 3 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/2 3/4
Do. 6 per cent 1863	70	...	...	...	70 1/4	...
Do. 5 per cent 1865	48 1/2	...	48 1/2 3/4	48 1/2 9	49 1/2 9	49 3/4 8 3/4
Do. 6 percent 1866	72 3/4 1 1/2	...	72 1/2 1 1/2	72 1/2 1/2	72 1/2 1/2	72 3/4
Do. 6 per cent 1869	62 1/2 3/4	...	62 3/4 1/2	62 1/2 1	63 1/2	62 1/2 1/2
Do. Guaranteed 4 per cent	...	...	...	102	...	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS—Continued.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri
Venezuela 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 1 1/2 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 6 per cent 1862	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 6 per cent 1864	...	...	20 1/2	21	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian 5 per cent. Ex. 10 florins	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian 2 1/2 per cent. Ex. 25 francs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 1/2 per cent. Ex. 25 francs	...	...	...	...	...	101 1/4
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent Ex. 12 Guil.	...	...	56	...	...	56 1/2
Do. 4 per cent Certificates	...	...	87	87 1/2	...	...
Italian 5 per cent. 1861. Ex 25 francs	56 1/2 6	...	56 5/8	56 1/4	55 1/2 3/4	56 3/4 1/4

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share
			£	£ s d	
40000	7 per cent	Agra, Limited (A)	10	10 0 0	10 1/2 11
60000	7 per cent	Do Provisional Certificates	10	7 10 0	7 3/4 8 1/4
10000	4*l* per cent	Albion	50	15 0 0	5 6
40000	3 per cent	Alliance Limited	100	25 0 0	12 1/2 13 1/2
100000	76 3/8 p cent	Anglo-Austrian	20	10 0 0	23 5
40000	15 per cent	Anglo-Egyptian Limited	20	20 0 0	24 3/4 5 1/4
50000	10 per cent	Anglo-Hungarian	20	8 0 0	8 1/2
20000	4 per cent	Anglo-Italian Limited	20	10 0 0	...
30000	10 per cent	Australasia	40	40 0 0	53 5
12500	5 per cent	Bank of British Columbia	20	20 0 0	15 1/2 16 1/2
9600	5 per cent	Ditto New issued at 2*l* pm	20	5 0 0	2 3
10000	18*l* pr cent	Bank of Egypt	25	25 0 0	42 4
25000	...	Bank of Otago Limited	20	10 0 0	5 1/2 6 1/2
20000	10 per cent	Bank of South Australia	25	25 0 0	30 2
30000	10*l* pr cent	Bank of Victoria, Australia	50	25 0 0	37 9
50000	15*l* pr cent	Bank of New Zealand	10	10 0 0	18 19
20000	6*l* per cent	British North America	50	50 0 0	53 5
20000	5*l* per cent	Central of London, Limited	10	5 0 0	3 3/4 4 1/4
40000	6*l* per cent	Chartered Bank, India, Australia, and China	20	20 0 0	17 1/2 18 1/2
30000	8*l* per cent	Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China	25	25 0 0	31 2
50000	7*l* per cent	City	20	10 0 0	11 1/2 12 1/2
30000	14*l* pr cent	Colonial	100	25 0 0	43 5
500000	5 per cent	Consolidated Bank Limited	10	4 0 0	4 1/2 5/8
20000	4 per cent	Delhi and London Bank, Limited	50	25 0 0	...
50000	8 per cent	English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, L	20	10 0 0	12 1/2 13
30000	7*l* per cent	English, Scottish, & Australian Chartered	20	20 0 0	17 1/2 18 1/2
20000	12 per cent	Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Cor	28 1/2	28 2 6	37 9
20000	12 per cent	Ditto New do	28 1/2	11 5 0	16 1/2
22500	5*l* per cent	Imperial, Limited	100	20 0 0	17 1/2 18 1/2
202500	12 1/2 pr cent	Imperial Ottoman	20	10 0 0	14 1/2 1/4
6000	8 per cent	Ionian	25	25 0 0	20 2
6000	8 per cent	Ditto New	25	10 0 0	7 9
100000	...	Land Mortgage Bank of India Lim	20	4 0 0	3/4 7/8
500000*l*	5 per cent	Do 5 p c Deben. 1864, for 30 yrs	100	100 0 0	85 6
20000	8*l* per cent	London Bank of Mexico & South America, Limited	30	20 0 0	16 17
15000	...	London and Brazilian Limited	100	45 0 0	22 4
22000	...	Do New	20	7 10 0	3 1/2 4
5000	15 per cent	London and River Plate Limited	100	40 0 0	52 4
40000	15 per cent	Ditto New, issued at 1 1/2 pm	25	10 0 0	13 5
50000	8*l* per cent	London Chrtd Bank of Austral.	20	20 0 0	24 1/4 3/4
50000	17 pr cent	London and County	50	20 0 0	49 1/2 50 1/2
80000	15 1/2 pr cent	London Joint Stock	50	15 0 0	34 5
50000	...	London and San Francisco, Lim.	10	10 0 0	12 14
25000	2 1/2 per cent	London and South African	20	20 0 0	11 12
10000	2 1/2 per cent	London and South-Western Lim.	100	20 0 0	7 1/2 8 1/2
100000	17*l* pr cent	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	62 4
15000	5*l* per cent	Merchant Bank Limited	100	25 0 0	19 20
20000	5*l* per cent	Metropolitan Limited	10	10 0 0	8 3/4 9 1/4
8040	6*l* per cent	Midland Bank Limited	100	20 0 0	19 20
100000	12 1/2 pr cent	National of Australasia	5	4 0 0	6 1/2
30000	6 1/2 per cent	National of Liverpool Limited	25	15 0 0	13 14
10000	10 pr cent	National Provincial of England	100	42 0 0	...
55000	20 pr cent	Ditto	20	12 0 0	43 1/2
50000	6 per cent	National	50	30 0 0	...
50000	15 per cent	New South Wales	20	20 0 0	39 41
54000	5 per cent	North Western	20	7 10 0	...
60000	27*l* pr cent	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25 0 0	40 1/2 1 1/2
22269	6 per cent	Provincial Banking Corpor. Lim.	50	20 0 0	2 1/2
20000	20*l* pr cent	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	89 91
4000	20*l* pr cent	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	...
17058	4*l* per cent	Standard Bank of British South Africa Limited	100	25 0 0	9 1/2 11 1/2
6108	4*l* per cent	Ditto New	100	1 0 0	2 1/2 3 1/2
50000	15 pr cent	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	46 7
80000	15*l* pr cent	Union of London	50	10 0 0	37 1/2 8 1/2

COURSE OF THE EXCHANGES.

	Time.	Tuesday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Friday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short.	11 17 1/2	11 18 1/2	11 17 1/2	11 18 1/2
Ditto	3 ms.	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0 1/2
Rotterdam	—	12 0	12 0 1/2	12 0	12 0 1/2
Antwerp	—	25 42 1/2	25 47 1/2	25 42 1/2	25 47 1/2
Brussels	—	25 42 1/2	25 47 1/2	25 42 1/2	25 47 1/2
Hamburg	—	13 10 1/2	13 10 3/4	13 10 1/2	13 10 1/2
Paris	short.	25 17 1/2	25 27 1/2	25 20	25 27 1/2
Ditto	3 ms.	25 37 1/2	25 40	25 37 1/2	25 40
Marseilles	—	25 37 1/2	25 42 1/2	25 37 1/2	25 42 1/2
Frankfort on the Main	—	120 3/4	121	120 3/4	121
Vienna	—	12 62 1/2	12 67 1/2	12 62 1/2	12 67 1/2
Trieste	—	12 62 1/2	12 67 1/2	12 62 1/2	12 67 1/2
Petersburg	—	28 1/4	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Copenhagen	—	9 22	9 25	9 22	9 25
Berlin	—	6 27	6 27 1/2	6 27	6 27 1/2
Leipsic	—	6 27	6 27 1/2	6 27	6 27 1/2
Genoa	—	48 1/2	49 1/4	48 3/4	49
Cadiz	—	49	49 1/4	49	49 1/4
Barcelona	—	49	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2
Malaga	—	48 3/4	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/2
Santander	—	4 3/4	48 3/4	48 3/4	48 3/4
Genoa	—	26 42 1/2	26 47 1/2	26 40	26 45
Milan	—	26 42 1/2	26 47 1/2	26 40	26 45
Leghorn	—	26 42 1/2	26 47 1/2	26 40	26 45
Venice	—	26 42 1/2	26 47 1/2	26 40	26 45
Naples	—	26 42 1/2	26 47 1/2	26 40	26 45
Palermo	—	26 42 1/2	26 47 1/2	26 40	26 45
Messina	—	26 42 1/2	26 47 1/2	26 40	26 45
Lisbon	90 days	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 3/4
Oporto	—	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 3/4

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend per annum	Names	Shares.	Paid. £	s	d	Price per share
			£				
25000	...	Albert Medical Life & Family End.	20	3	0	0	...
50000	77 14s 6dpc	Alliance British and Foreign ..	100	11	0	0	12½
10000	per cent	Do. Marine	100	25	0	0	...
24000	13¾ pr cent	Atlas	50	5	15	0	...
3000	6 per cent	Argus Life	100	25	0	0	...
50000	30 per cent	British & Foreign Marine Limited.	20	2	0	0	...
20000	10 per cent	Church of England	50	2	0	0	...
5000	5 per cent	Clerical, Medical, & General Life..	100	10	0	0	...
50000	10 per cent	Commercial Union	50	3	0	0	6¾
4000	40 p c & bs	County	100	10	0	0	...
6160	4⅞ per cent	Crown..	50	30	11	0	...
40000	5 per cent	Eagle	50	5	0	0	...
10000	77 2s 6d pc	Equity and Law	100	6	0	0	...
20000	77 2s 6d pc	English and Scottish Law Life ..	50	3	10	0	...
10000	...	English and Scottish Marine Lim...	100	8	0	0	...
10000	6 per cent	General	100	5	0	0	...
5000	5 per cent	Gresham Life	20	5	0	0	...
10000	5 per cent	Guardian	100	50	0	0	...
2000	..	Hercules Fire, Life, and Marine ...	10	10	0	0	...
23000	...	Ditto	10	2	0	0	...
20000	5 per cent	Home & Colonial Assurance, Lim.	50	5	0	0	4½
12000	1 pr share	Imperial Fire	100	25	0	0	...
7500	10 per cent	Imperial Life	100	10	0	0	...
13453	40 per cent	Indemnity Marine	100	50	0	0	122
50000	12 per cent	Law Fire	100	2	10	0	...
10000	4½ per cent	Law Life	100	83	17	6	...
100000	10 per cent	Lancashire	20	2	0	0	...
20000	5¾ per cent	Legal and General Life . ..	50	8	0	0	...
49626	6 per cent	Lpool & London & Globe (1l Anns)..	1	1	0	0	...
3917527	40 per cent	Liverpool and London Fire & Life	20	2	0	0	...
35862	36 per cent	London	25	12	10	0	49
20000	...	London & Caledonian Marine Lim.	25	5	0	0	...
40000	...	London and Lancashire Fire ...	25	2	10	0	...
10000	5 per cent	London and Lancashire Life ...	10	1	0	0	...
20000	4¾ per cent	London and Provincial Law ..	50	4	17	6	...
50000	10 per cent	London and Provincial Marine ...	20	2	0	0	2½
10000	44¼ pr cent	Marine	100	18	0	0	...
49410	10 per cent	Maritime (Limited)...	10	2	0	0	...
40000	16 per cent	North British and Mercantile ..	50	6	5	0	28
40000	50 per cent	Ocean Marine	25	5	0	0	19
40000	...	Oriental and General Marine ...	25	2	10	0	...
..	5 per share	Pelican	..	32	0	0	...
..	7s pr share	Phœnix	..	..			...
2500	12½ pr cent	Provident Life	100	10	0	0	...
100000	80 per cent	Rock Life	5	0	10	0	...
6892205	20 per cent	Royal Exchange	Stock	All			...
100000	11¾ pr cent	Royal Insurance	20	3	0	0	...
1500	72½ pr cent	Union	200	20	0	0	...
—	...	Sun Fire	..	All			...
...	22s pr shre	Do. Life	..	All			...
100000	10 per cent	Thames and Mersey Marine Lim...	20	2	0		5½
41200	15 per cent	Union Marine Limited	50	5	0	0	11½
5000	37 per cent	Universal Life	100	10		0	...
50000	15 per cent	Universal Marine Limited... ...	20	5		0	9¾

AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Redeemable.	Per Dollar.	Closing Prices.
United States 5.20's	1882	4s 6d	88½ ⅝
Ditto	1884	4s 6d	86 8
Ditto	1885	4s 6d	87⅞ 8¼
Ditto	1874	4s 6d	...
Ditto 1867, 371,346,350 dollars issued up to Feb. 27, 1869	1887	...	89¾ 90½
Ditto 10.40's	1904	4s 6d	85½ 6
Massachussets	...	Sterling.	...
Virginia State	...	Sterling.	58 62
Ditto	...	4s 6d	55½ 6½
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st Mort.	1880	4s 6d	63 8
Ditto, ditto, 2nd Mortgage	1881	4s 6d	55 60
Ditto Pennsylvania, 1st Mortgage...	1877	4s 6d	63 8
Ditto, ditto, 2nd Mortgage	1882	4s 6d	50 60
Ditto Consolidated Mortgage Bonds	1890	100*l*paid	27½ 8½
Ditto ex coupons, to be funded from April, 1867, to Jan., 1871, both inclusive...	...	...	...
Detroit and Milwaukie 1st Mortgage Bonds	...	4s 6d	70 5
Ditto 2nd Mortgage Bonds	...	4s 6d	70 5
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid	...	4s 6d	...
Ditto 7 per cent. preference, ditto	...	4s 6d	...
Ditto 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds	...	Sterling.	64 8
Ditto 1st Mortgage	1867	4s 6d	...
Ditto 2nd Mortgage	1869	4s 6d	...
Ditto 3rd Mortgage	1883	4s 6d	70 5
Illinois Central, 100 dollars shares, all paid...	...	4s 6d	112
Ditto	1875	4s 2d	...
Ditto Redemption Mortgage Bonds	...	Sterling.	99 101
Ditto	1875	4s 6d	85 90
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Bonds	...	4s 6d	82 4
Michigan Central, Convertible	1869	4s 6d	...
Ditto Sinking Fund, 1st Mortgage...	1882	4s 6d	...
New Jersey United Canal and Railroad	...	Sterling.	94 6
New York Central, 100 dollars shares	...	4s 6d	...
Ditto Sinking Fund	1883	4s 6d	...
Ditto, ditto	1876	4s 6d	...
Panama, 2nd Mortgage...	1872	Sterling.	...
Ditto General Mortgage	1897	Sterling.	103 5
Pennsylvania, 50 dollars shares	...	...	45 7
Ditto 1st Mortgage	...	4s 6d	...
Ditto 2nd Mortgage	...	Sterling.	96 8
Ditto General Mortgage	1910	Sterling.	92½ 3½
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st Mortgage (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company)	1881	Sterling.	90 3
Ditto with option to be paid in Philadelphia	...	...	90 3
West Wisconsin, Rail. Land Grant. Mortgage	...	...	60 5

DOCKS.

Stock or Shares.	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid. £	s	d	Price per Share
			£				
2065688*l*	6*l* per cent	East and West India	Stk	100	0	0	113 15
756697*l*	2½ per cent	London and St Katherine	Stk	100	0	0	44 6
662500*l*	4*l* per cent	Do Debenture Stock 4 per cent.	Stk	100	0	0	86½
510000*l*	...	Millwall Freehold Land & Docks	Stk	100	0	0	26 9
360350*l*	4*l* per cent	Southampton	Stk	100	0	0	65 70
964913.	6 per cent	Surrey Commercial Dock	Stk	100	0	0	102 5

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Stock or Shares.	Dividend per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid. £	s	d	Price per share
			£				
60000	20 per cent	Anglo-American Telegraph, Lim. .	10	10	0	0	16¾ 17
26000	8 per cent	Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph, L	10	10	0	0	16½ 17
20000	...	Anglo-Mexican Mint.....	10	10	0	0	12½ 14
462830*l*	...	Atlantic Telegraph	Stock	100	0	0	12 13
600000*l*	8 per cent	Do 8 per cent.	Stock	160	0	0	37 42
20000	9¾ per cent	Australian Agricultural.....	25	20	10	0	16½ 17½
40000	10 per cent	Austral. Mort. Land & Finan (Lim)	25	5	0	0	4¾ 5½
10000	...	Bangparah Tea Estates, Limited...	10	9	0	0	3 5
60000	9 per cent	Berlin Water Works (Limited).....	10	10	0	0	14½ 15
17000	12½ pr shre	Bolckow Vaughan, Limited	100	30	0	0	52 7
40000	4½ per cent	Bombay Gas (Limited)	5	5	0	0	5¾ 6
10000	4½ per cent	Ditto new	5	4	0	0	4¾ 5
6000	1 pr share	British American Land	50	44	0	0	17 19
5151700	12 per cent	Brit. & I Magnetic Telegraph (Lim)	Stock	100	0	0	...
33000	...	British Indian Extension, Limited	10	9	0	0	5¾ 6½
55000	...	British Indian Submarine, Limited	10	10	0	0	8½ ¾
12500	...	British Indian Tea (Limited).....	20	20	0	0	2½ 3½
50000	10 per cent	British Ship Owners	20	7	10	0	...
8915	1½ per shre	Canada Company.....	29	29	0	0	78 80
25000	6 per cent	Ceylon Company	20	10	0	0	5½ 6
12500	6 per cent	Ditto A shares.....	20	5	0	0	1½ 2½
20000	4 per cent	City of London Real Property (Lim)	25	10	0	0	4½ 5½
20000	...	City of Milan Improvements (Lim)	30	30	0	0	...
20000	...	City Offices (Limited).....	50	35	0	0	10 11
30000	8 per cent	Colonial, Limited	50	20	0	0	19½ 20½
40000	8½ per cent	Company of African Merchts (Lim)	10	3	0	0	1
20000	8 per cent	Continental Union Gas (Limited)...	20	20	0	0	28 9
10000	...	Do New.....	20	5	0	0	9 10
10000	7 per cent	Do 7 per cent pref	20	20	0	0	25 7
11531	...	Copper Miners of England, pf 7½ pc	25	25	0	0	5 7
200000	...	Credit Foncier of England, Limited	10	10	0	0	2½ ¾
10000	8 per cent	Credit Foncier of Mauritius (Lim.)	50	10	0	0	9 10
1002675*l*	2½ per cent	Crystal Palace	Stock	100	0	0	21 3
160395*l*	7 per cent	Ditto Preference	Stock	100	0	0	94 9
327000*l*	6 per cent	Ditto 6 p c Perpetual Debentures	Stock	100	0	0	168 13
20000	...	E. Indian Land Credit & Finance (L)	50	7	0	0	1 2
50000	...	East India Irrigation and Canal ...	20	20	0	0	...
74475	10s per sh	Ebbw Vale.....	32	27	10	0	16¾ 17½
2009200	9 per cent	Egyptian 9pc Viceroyg. by Egyp Gov	100	100	0	0	101½ 2½
100519	...	Egyptn Commercial & Trad. (Lim)	20	6	0	0	...
70000	...	English and Australian Copper...	3	2	10	0	⅝ ¾
20060	6¾ per cent	English and Foreign Credit	15	7	10	0	4½ 6½
23406	10 per cent	European Gas.....	10	10	0	0	18 19
12900	10 per cent	Do new	10	5	0	0	9½ 10½
25000	5 per cent	Fairbairn Engineering	6	5	0	0	3¾ 4½
61000	...	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph, Limited	10	10	0	0	8¾ ⅞
30600	10 per cent	Fore Street Warehouse (Limited)...	20	13	0	0	18½ ¾
5883	6 per cent	Foreign & Col. Gov. Trust & Loan	100	100	0	0	97 8
200000	5 per cent	General Credit & Discount, Limited	10	7	10	0	7½ 8½
20000	11¾ pr cent	General Steam Navigation.....	15	14	0	0	29 31
4 000	...	Great Northern Telegraph	10	10	0	0	11 ½
100000	3½ per cent	Hudson's Bay	20	20	0	0	12⅝ 13
28000	16 per cent	Imperial Continental Gas	50	43	15	0	136 138
10000	10 per cent	India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works	50	45	0	0	46 7
17000	...	Indo-European Telegraph, Limited	25	25	0	0	15 20
150000	5 per cent	International Financial Society (Lim)	20	5	0	0	2⅞ ¾
300000	...	International Land Credit (Lim) ...	20	6	0	0	2
20000	7 per cent	Italian Land	50	5	0	0	4½ 5
50000	...	Italian Irrigation (Canal Cavour)...	20	20	0	0	4 ½
1000000*l*	6 per cent	Do. 6 p c Bds red 1870, issued 90	100	100	0	0	64 6
20000	4 per cent	Land Securities (Limited)	50	5	0	0	3 4
20000	...	London African Trading	25	10	0	0	...
50000	..	London County Land & Building (L)	10	4	0	0	...
12000	...	London Provincial Telegraph (L)..	5	5	0	0	...
40000	...	London Financial Association (Lim)	50	30	0	0	10 11
148525	7½ per cent	London General Omnibus (Limited)	4	4	0	0	2⅝ ¾
5000	...	London and Glasgow Engineering Iron Ship, Limited	50	25	0	0	8 10
25000	8¾ per cent	Mauritius Land, Credit, & Agency Lm	20	2	0	0	1½ ¾
12000	...	Mediterranean Extension Tel. (Lim)	10	10	0	0	6½ 7
10000	5 per cent	Merchant Shipping (Limited)	50	50	0	0	32 7
40000	...	Millwall Iron Works	50	12	10	0	...
35500	5s pr share	Natal Land & Colonisatn Co. (Lim.)	10	10	0	0	3 4
160000	16½ pr cent	National Discount Co. (Limited)...	25	5	0	0	11½ ¾
75000	10 p c & bs	National Steam Ship (Limited).....	10	10	0	0	13½ 14½
12500	...	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	20	0	6	6	⅛ ⅛
25000	...	New Consolidated Discount (Lim)	10	4	0	0	...
51000	...	New Quebrada Land, Rail., & Min, L	5	4	16	0	⅛
300000	6 per cent	New Zealand, Prov. of Auckland, 6 p c Loan, 1st & 2nd series, 1896	100	100	0	0	...
20000	10 per cent	New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency, Limited	25	2	10	0	2⅝ ⅞
20000	10 per cent	New Zealand Trust and Loan (Lim)	25	5	0	0	6¼ ½
15000	...	Northern Assam Tea, Limited.....	10	7	0	0	...
187173*l*	6½ per cent	North British Australasian (Lim.)	100	100	0	0	50 60
30000	10 per cent	Oriental Gas (Limited)	5	5	0	0	8½ 9
30000	10 per cent	Ditto New.....	5	1	10	0	3 ½
25000	10 per cent	Otago and Southland Investment...	10	2	0	0	1¾ 2½
10000	...	Ottoman Gas (Limited)	5	5	0	0	...
600000*l*	2 per cent	Peel River, Land, & Mineral (Lim.)	Stock	100	0	0	53 5
50000	6 per cent	Peninsula and Oriental Steam.....	50	50	0		44 6
20000	6 per cent	Ditto New, 1867	50	10	0	0	6½ 7½
10000	10 per cent	Reuter's Telegram	...	8	0	0	8½ 9½
10000	5 per cent	Rhymney Iron	50	50	0	0	36 2
10000	6 per cent	Ditto New	15	15	0		8¾ 9½
24000	5 per cent	Rio de Janeiro City Improvmts (Lim)	25	25	0		22 3
30000	10 per cent	Rio de Janeiro Gas, Limited.....	20	20	0		28 9
15000	5 per cent	Royal Mail Steam.....	100	60	0		51 5
300000	...	Scottish Australian Investmt (Lim)	Stock	100	0		62 7
30000	...	Societe Financiere d'Egypt (Lim)..	20	10	0	0	...
100000	6 per cent	Societe Generale de l'Empire Otmn	20	8	0		11½ ¾
15852	...	S. African Mortgage & Invest. (Lim.)	50	6	0		⅞ 1¼
14200	6 per cent	South Australian Land.....	25	25	0		...
265000	6 per cent	Submarine Telegraph	Stock	100	0		237 42
75000	9 per cent	Ditto Scrip.....	1	1	0	0	2 ½
87350	15 per cent	Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, Limited	20	20	0		34¾ 5
2404762*l*	6 per cent	Tobacco 6 pc Loan, g. by Ital. Gov.	100	100	0	0	90 1
33000	20 per cent	Trust & Agency of Australasia (Lim)	10	1	0	0	1½ 2
50000	5 per cent	Trust & Loan Co. of Upper Canada	20	5	0		9¾ ⅞
8750	10 per cent	Union Steam Ship, Limited	20	20	0	0	20 2
25000	5 per cent	United Discount Corporation, Lim.	15	9	0	0	4 5
30000	4 per cent	United Kingdom Telegraph Company (Limited).....	5	5	0	0	...
20000	10 pr cent	Ditto 10 per cent. preference.....	5	5	0	0	...
3000	2s 6d p sh	Van Diemen's Land.....	30	28	10	0	7 8
836000*l*	7 per cent	Viceroy of Egypt (Mortgage) Loan	100	100	0	0	83½ 4½
20000	...	Warrant Finance (Limited)	50	12	0	0	3 5
20000	7 per cent	West India & Pacific Steam (Lim)	50	20	0	0	...
25000	.	W. London Wharves & Warehouse.	20	10	0		...

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Amount of Loan.	Div. per Hf-year.	Name.	Paid.	Price.
£			£	
...	3 pr ct.	Canada, 1877-84	100	107½
...	3 pr ct.	Do.	100	104½
..	3 pr ct.	Do.	100	104½
2214808	2½ pr ct.	Do.	100	99
565808	2½ pr ct.	Do. Inscribed Stock	100	98
...	2½ pr ct.	Do. Dominion of 1903	100	97½
200000	3 pr ct.	Cape of Good Hope, 1873	100	105
...	3 pr ct.	Do. 1890-1900	100	110
...	3 pr ct.	Do. 1880-90	100	108
...	3 pr ct.	Do. 1891	100	111
234000	2½ pr ct.	Do. 1900	100	101
250000	3 pr ct.	Ceylon, 1878	100	111½
100000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1872	100	105
850000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1882 and 1883	100	105½
1000000	2½ pr ct.	Madras Irrigation & Canal, guaranteed 5 per cent	100	104½
200000	3 pr ct.	Mauritius, 1873	100	104
200000	3 pr ct.	Do 1878	100	108
150000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1882	100	111
400000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1895-96	100	111
165500	3 pr ct.	Natal	100	107
100000	3 pr ct	Do.	100	109
166000	3 pr ct	New Brunswick	100	107½
1135800	2½ pr ct.	New South Wales, 1871-6	100	102½
3671800	2½ pr ct.	Do. 1888-96	100	103½
850000	2½ pr ct.	Do. red. by annual drawings from 1867 to 1875	100	102½
95700	3 pr ct.	New Zealand, 1891	100	111
589400	2½ pr ct.	Do.	100	97½
2381000	3 pr ct.	Do. Consolidated	100	97
252100	3 pr ct.	Do. 1891	100	109
386600	3 pr ct.	Do. 1891	100	111
250000	3 pr ct.	Nova Scotia, 1875	100	104½
225000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1886	100	108
1850200	3 pr ct.	Queensland, 1882-5	100	110½
1177450	3 pr ct.	Do. 1891	100	110½
15681000	3 p ct. / 3 p ct.	South Australian, 1831-1891 / Do. 1892-1915	100 / 100	110 / 113
102500	3 pr ct.	Tasmanian, 1895	100	110½
400000	3 pr ct.	Do. redeemable 1893-97	100	110½
333000	3 pr ct	Victoria	100	...
850000	3 pr ct	Do. 1891	100	115½
7000000	3 pr ct	Do.	100	111½

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Latest Dates.	Rates of Exchange on London.	
Paris	May 4	25 21	Short.
Antwerp	— 4	25 23	—
Amsterdam	— 4	11 86	—
Frankfort	— 4	119½	—
Hamburg	— 4	13⅝	—
—	Apr. 28	13⅞	3 months' date
Berlin	May 4	62⅜	—
Vienna	— 4	123 85	—
Triest	— 4	123 55	—
St Petersburg	— 4	28⅛	—
Gothenburg	— 4	17 90	—
Alexandria	— 4	97½	—
Barcelona	— 2	50 05	90 days' date
Cadiz	— 3	50 30	—
Madrid	Apr. 28	49 90	—
Lisbon	May 4	52½	—
Oporto	— 4	52½	—
New York	— 5	109½	60 days' sight
Havana	— 5	14½ per cent.	—
Melbourne	Apr. 18	⅝ per cent. pm.	—
Sydney	— 18	½ per cent. pm.	—
Jamaica	Feb. 24	1 per cent. pm.	90 days' sight
Rio de Janeiro	Apr. 7	22	—
Bahia	— 10	22½	—
Pernambuco	— 12	22⅝	—
Buenos Ayres	Mar. 29	50	—
Valparaiso	Feb. 21	46 ½	—
Mauritius	—	...	—
Singapore	Apr. 26	(wire) 4s 7½d ½d per dol.	6 months' sight
Ceylon	— 5	(letter) par	—
Bombay	May 5	(wire) 1s 11½d $\frac{3}{16}$d per rup	—
Madras	Apr. 5	(letter) 1s 11¾d per rupee	—
Calcutta	May 5	(wire) 1s 11$\frac{3}{16}$d per rupee	—
Hong Kong	Apr. 18	(wire) 4s 6d per dol.	—
Shanghai	— 12	(wire) 6s 0½d per tael	—

LONDON EXCHANGES ON INDIA, &c.

MAY 5.

	60 days.	30 days.
Calcutta	1s 10¾d	1s 10$\frac{13}{16}$d
Madras	1s 10¾d	1s 10$\frac{13}{16}$d
Bombay	1s 10¾d	1s 11$\frac{1}{16}$d
Mauritius	2 p c dis	1½ p c dis
Colombo	2 p c dis	1½ p c dis
Singapore	4s 5½d	4s 5¾d
Hong Kong	4s 5½d	4s 5¾d
Sydney	1 p c dis	½ p c dis
Melbourne	1 p c dis	½ p c dis

☞ Bills with documents attached against indents and consignments for India vary according to amounts and the security which they offer.

The Commercial Times.

POST OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT.

The next mails for Australia will be despatched from London, via Southampton, on the morning of Saturday, the 14th May; via Marseilles, on the evening of Friday, the 20th May.

MAILS ARRIVED.

LATEST DATES.

On May 2, from INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, &c., per Pera:—Calcutta, March 30; Madras, 29; Bombay, April 3; Aden, 10; Suez, 16; Alexandria, 17; Malta, 21; Gibraltar, 25.

On May 2, from INDIA, CHINA, &c., via Marseilles:—Hong Kong, March 22; Singapore, 29; Penang, 31; Labuan, 8; Batavia, 23; Mauritius, 15; Calcutta, April 6; Madras, 5; Ceylon, 6; Bombay, 10; Aden, 16; Suez, 22; Alexandria, 23.

On May 5, from NORTH AMERICA, per Union:—Boston, April 22; Chicago, 21; New York, 23; Philadelphia, 22; San Francisco, 16; Belize, 9.

On May 6, from NORTH AMERICA, per North American:—Boston, April 23; Chicago, 20; Detroit, 21; Portland, 23; Hamilton, 21; Kingston, 22; Montreal, 22; Quebec, 22; Toronto, 21; Ottawa, 22; Marine P. O., 23; St John, 21.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Destinations.	Despatch of Next Mail from London.		Next Mail Due.
Australia and New Zealand	via Southampton	May 14, M.	May 21
	via Marseilles	May 20, E.	May 16
Brazil, Buenos Ayres, & Monte Video	via Falmouth	June 2, E.	May 23
	via Southampton	May 9, M.	May 17
	via Liverpool	May 19, E.	May 16
	By French Packet	May 21, E.	June 5
Brazil, Monte Video, and Valparaiso	via Liverpool	May 12, E.	May 26
British North America (except Canada)	via Halifax	May 7, E.	May 18
Canada (by Canadian packet)	(Quebec)	May 12, E.	May 13
Ditto (via United States)	..	May 7, E.	...
Cape de Verds (by Brazil packet)		May 9, M.	May 17
Cape of Good Hope and Ascension	via Devonport	May 9, E.	May 28
China, Ceylon, and Singapore	via Southampton	May 14, M.	May 7
	via Marseilles	May 6, E.	May 16
East Indies, Egypt, &c.	via Southampton	May 7, M.	May 7
	via Marseilles	May 6, E.	May 9
Falkland Islands		May 9, M.	June 17
Gibraltar	via Southampton	May 7, M.	May 7
Honduras		May 7, E.	May 26
Malta	via Southampton	May 7, M.	May 7
	via France	May 6, E.	May 6
Mauritius (by French packet)	via Marseilles	May 13, E.	May 8
Natal	via Devonport	May 24, E.	May 28
Newfoundland		May 7, E.	May 18
Portugal (by Brazil packet)		May 9, M.	May 17
St Helena	via Devonport	May 9, E.	May 28
United States, California, &c. (by Cunard packet, via Cork)	(New York)	May 7, E.	...
Ditto (by Cunard packet, via Cork)	(Boston)	May 10, E.	...
Ditto (by North German Lloyd's packets)	(New York)	May 10, M.	...
Ditto (by Inman's packets)	(New York)	May 12, E.	...
Western Coast of Africa and Madeira		May 13, E.	May 9
West Indies and Pacific (except Honduras)		May 17, M.	May 14
La Guayra and Puerto Cabello		June 4, E.	...
Port-au-Prince, Vera Cruz, and Tampico		May 9, E.	...
Santa Martha		May 19, E.	...
Mexico		June 2, M.	May 28
Bahamas (via New York)		June 2, E.	May 19
Bermuda (via Halifax)		May 7, E.	June 1

CORN IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

An Account showing the quantities of the several kinds of Corn and Meal imported into each division of the United Kingdom; and the quantities of British and foreign Corn and Meal of the same kinds, exported from the United Kingdom, in the week ended April 30, 1870:—

	Quantities Imported (so far as the Landed Accounts were made up) into				Quantities Exported from the United Kingdom.		
	England	Scotland	Ireland.	The United Kingdm	British.	Colonial and Foreign.	Total Exported.
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Wheat	282829	65565	93273	441607	835	8697	9532
Barley	87045	21919	9887	118851	35	200	235
Oats	151392	12369	...	163761	3099	90	3189
Rye	...	...	...	...	...	1286	1286
Peas	12268	2349	...	14617	60	...	60
Beans	13172	15324	...	28496	...	18	18
Indian corn	39729	17429	52544	109702	...	...	...
Buckwheat	571	...	...	571	...	...	...
Beer or bigg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of corn, exclusive of malt	587006	134895	155704	877605	4029	10291	14320
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Wheatmeal or flour	30224	31285	1172	62681	1202	427	1629
Barley meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oat meal	...	...	...	...	80	...	80
Rye meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pea meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bean meal	...	...	...	...	44	...	44
Indian corn meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buckwheat meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of meal	30224	31285	1172	62681	1326	427	1753
Total of corn and meal, exclusive of malt	617230	166180	156876	940286	5355	10718	16073
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Malt	...	...	...	...	723	...	723

AVERAGES OF GRAIN.

The following is a statement showing the quantities sold and the average price of British corn (imperial measure) as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise, conformably to the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, in the week ended April 30 1870:—

	Quantities Sold. qrs	bush	Average Price. s	d
Wheat	66,339	2	42	7
Barley	6,741	4	33	1
Oats	4,400	5	21	7

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES OF GRAIN.

The following is a statement showing the quantities sold and the average price of British corn (imperial measure) as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise, conformably to the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, in the week ended April 30, 1870, and for the corresponding week in each of the years from 1870 to 1866:—

Week ending April 30.	Average Prices.			Quantities Sold.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s d	s d	s d	qrs bsh	qrs bsh	qrs bsh
1870	42 7	33 1	21 7	66,339 2	6,741 4	4,400 5
1869	44 9	42 2	26 11	56,962 0	5,012 1	1,883
1868	74 2	44 2	28 3	48,471 6	6,821 3	4,679 0
1867	63 10	39 9	25 3	54,920 6	7,421 7	3,809 4
1866	45 9	36 3	25 0	63,791 0	7,264 6	2,374 5

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

There was only a limited attendance of millers at Mark lane to-day, and the wheat trade ruled slow; nevertheless, Monday's advance was fully maintained for fine parcels of both red and white wheat. Spring corn of all descriptions ruled steady in value. Oats were in request on fully former terms, but the high prices demanded for maize checked business. Grinding barley was firm in price, while beans and peas commanded late rates, with a quiet sale. Flour was very steady. This week's imports of foreign and colonial produce into London have amounted to 25,460 quarters of wheat, 5,960 barley, 37,838 oats, 220 beans, 850 peas, 1,220 maize, 300 sacks and 9,350 barrels of flour.

At Liverpool and Wakefield this morning the grain trade ruled firm, and the quotations were fully supported for all kinds of produce.

The Liverpool cotton market has been very dull and lifeless throughout the past week, and only a moderate amount of business has been transacted. The total sales are 60,760 bales; of which the trade have taken 48,540 bales; speculators and exporters, 12,220 bales. The imports for the week are 32,850 bales; the actual exports, 7,121 bales; and to-day's stock is estimated at 539,990 bales. Quotations for all descriptions show a decline of ⅛d per lb since last Friday. To-day there has been a rather steadier tone in the market, particularly for arrivals. Sales, 12,000 bales.

The following return shows the quantities of cotton imported and exported at the various ports of the United Kingdom during the week ended May 5, 1870:—

	Imported.	Exported.
American.....bales	8,218	4,249
Brazilian	50	3,401
East Indian	17,758	6,549
Egyptian	5,983	759
Miscellaneous	2,582	15
Total	34,591	14,973

We extract the following from Messrs W. Nicol and Co.'s circular, dated Bombay, April 9:—We have had a more active cotton market during the past week, consequent upon the improved tone of the Liverpool advices, and prices have advanced 7 rs to 10 rs per candy for ready cotton, of which there is still great scarcity, particularly of cotton of good quality. For forward delivery very little has been done and rates are nominal. Up to the present the season has been one of continual disappointment, and looking forward we see little chance of matters improving—the crops are later than anyone anticipated, and it is still most difficult to find parcels of good cotton of any description except in limited quantity. Broach, which should be the cotton now in largest supply, is coming in most slowly, and further reports from the Dhollerah country lead us to expect by far the greater portion of that crop will be too late in reaching the coast for shipment before the monsoon. A scarcity of cotton of good quality, such as we are now experiencing and which is likely to continue for the remainder of the season, would of itself have a tendency to keep prices relatively high, but we shall further have to see the effect upon the market during the latter end of this month and May, when all the heavy forward contracts in Broach and Dhollerah cotton become due for delivery—in a great many cases these sales have been purely speculative, and if the bargains are only fulfilled the cotton will have to be found in this market. We have little to report from the country markets. In the Berar markets, Oomrawuttee cotton is still arriving in fair quantity, and for good parcels extreme prices are paid, as much as 295 rs to 298 rs per candy full-pressed. In Broach, they still complain of want of cotton to keep the gins in work, and much of the native cotton is turning out adulterated by sand and water. Prices in Broach are equal to 325 rs per candy full-pressed for McCarthy ginned and 304 rs per candy for ordinary native. Dharwar—Very little new cotton has yet reached the coast, and the bulk of this crop will remain in the country till after the rains. Prices on the coast are now quoted 310 rs f.o.b. at Carwar for the new crop May shipment, but from all the samples we have seen the old cotton seems best value of the two. Dhollerah—The season can hardly be said to have fairly opened at the port of Dhollerah, owing to the backward condition of the bulk of the crop, so that now there is but a short six weeks in which to send us the whole quantity we can receive before the rains. A little Bhownuggur is being landed here daily, and the quality generally is most excellent. Dhollerah too is very good, but is still very scarce. The following are the principal transactions of the week:—About 2,000 candies Oomrawuttee at 277 rs to 290 rs according to quality; 1,000 Broach, 297 rs to 304 rs; 500 candies Bhownuggur and Dhollerah at 295 rs; 500 candies Barsee and Khandeish, 265 rs to 270 rs; and for future delivery about 1,200 candies of Veerumgaum Dhollerah changed hands at 275 rs to 276 rs per candy delivery to 25th May.

EXPORT of COTTON from BOMBAY to April 8.

	1870.	1869.
London.. .....bales	50	350
Liverpool	156,497	320,754
Total, Great Britain	156,547	321,104
Channel for orders	2,420	2,420
Continent.....bales	62,951	82,550
China	15,202	4,523
Grand Total	237,130	410,607

Actual exports since last mail left, 28,280 bales.

Messrs E. B. Liddell and Co, of Alexandria, have furnished the following report, dated April 22nd:—There continues a fair general inquiry for cotton, more especially however for good stapled parcels in each description, the holders of which are very firm in sustaining for extreme rates. Qualities above fair may be considered ⅛d to ¼d, and Gallin ¼d to ½d dearer than last mail, with a by no means abundant supply of satisfactory stuff offering at the moment. Fair to fully fair, 12⅜d to 12⅝d per lb, c. and f.; good fair to fully good fair, 12¾d to 13¼d per lb, c. and f.; good to fine Gallin, 13½d to 14¾d per lb, c. and f.

EXPORTS.

	Great Britain. bales.	Continent. bales.	Total. bales.
From April 15 to April 21, 1870	4,447	570	5,017
From Nov. 1, 1869, to April 14, 1870	118,807	36,966	155,773
From Nov. 1, 1869, to April 21, 1870	123,254	37,536	160,790
Same period 1868–9	124,015	41,240	165,255
— 1867–8	143,435	36,949	180,384
— 1866–7	143,736	26,894	170,630
— 1865–6	122,609	25,271	147,880
— 1864–5	173,315	33,705	207,020

The tea auctions have gone off steadily, and values have been maintained. Last week duty was paid in London on 2,273,270 lbs; the exports were 844,148 lbs; and the removals coastwise, 895,312 lbs.

IMPORT, DELIVERY, and STOCK of TEA in LONDON.

Descriptions.	Import. From Jan. 1 to April 30. 1870.	Deliveries. From Jan. 1 to April 30. 1870.	Stock. May 1. 1870.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Bohea	...	1,000	10,000
Congou	49,651,000	35,024,000	72,204,000
Caper	2,000	...	13,000
Caper, scented	1,559,000	1,522,000	3,405,000
Pouchong	13,000	17,000	161,000
Ning Yong and Oolong	555,000	806,000	1,112,000
Souchong and Campoi	1,624,000	1,526,000	2,717,000
Pekoe (blk. lf.) & Hung Muey	204,000	101,000	150,000
Pekoe, flowery	61,000	68,000	72,000
Pekoe, orange	2,000	7,000	42,000
Pekoe, scented orange	2,130,000	1,695,000	3,944,000
Twankay	180,000	96,000	372,000
Hyson skin	9,000	12,000	49,000
Hyson	736,000	372,000	996,000
Young Hyson	2,408,000	1,340,000	3,014,000
Imperial	694,000	329,000	657,000
Gunpowder	2,900,000	1,444,000	3,361,000
Sorts, dust, &c.	201,000	139,000	601,000
Indian	4,988,000	3,999,000	5,653,000
Japan	296,000	150,000	534,000
For exportation only	...	...	...
Inland Navigation	...	...	...
Total	68,213,000	48,647,000	99,067,000
Black	61,065,000	44,997,000	90,617,000
Green	7,148,000	3,650,000	8,450,000

		1869. lbs.		1870. lbs.
Total delivered		51,216,000		48,647,000
Exported	14,184,000		8,700,000	
Sent coastwise	11,436,000		14,447,000	
		25,621,000		23,147,000
Home consumption from London		25,595,000		25,500,000

ESTIMATED STOCK of TEA in the UNITED KINGDOM.

	May 1, 1868. lbs.	May 1, 1869. lbs.	May 1, 1870. lbs.
London	72,568,000	88,460,000	99,067,000
Liverpool	1,343,000	1,286,000	6,600,000
Other ports	6,500,000	10,000,000	
	80,411,000	99,746,000	105,667,000

The sugar market has ruled dull, and inferior refining qualities have sold at some reduction.

From Bahia to April 9 we learn:—The sugar market has continued dull and depressed, prices of most descriptions showing a decline of about 150 rs per arroba. Of clayed browns the transactions comprise--900 cases and 6,000 bags at 2,500 rs to 2,550 rs, equal to 21s 10d to 22s 2d for ordinary browns; 2,600 rs to 2,700 rs, equal to 21s 7d to 22s 5d for regular browns; 2,750 rs to 2,900 rs, equal to 22s 8d to 23s 8d for good and fine browns. Of unclayed Nazareth, about 3,000 bags changed hands at

1,700 rs, equal to 15s 7d for ordinary quality—all per cwt free on board with 20s freight, and exchange 22d. Whites without sales, and prices nominal. Stocks to-day—9,034 cases 365 boxes 2,573 barrels 42,314 bags, or 9,424 tons, against 13,639 cases 443 boxes 1,642 barrels 64,932 bags, or 14,043 tons, same period in 1869.

Coffee has met a steady inquiry, and both native and plantation qualities have commanded full rates.

The following report, dated April 5, has been forwarded by Messrs Fryer, Schultze, and Co., of Colombo:—The weather has favoured curers and shippers of produce during the fortnight just elapsed, but the holidays consequent on the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh have to some extent interfered with most descriptions of business. The figures relating to the season's exports of coffee, as given below, show that there has been no increases in the relative shipments of native coffee as compared with those of last year.

	1870. cwts.		1869. cwts.
PLANTATION COFFEE.			
To Great Britain	417,292	.....	439,925
Foreign ports	19,987	.....	18,345
Australia and India	6,591	.....	9,651
	443,870	.....	467,921
NATIVE COFFEE.			
To Great Britain	43,270	.....	91,584
Foreign ports	28,542	.....	28,501
Australia and India	1,697	.....	15,025
	73,509	.....	135,110

The transactions in parchment during the fortnight have been small, the arrivals of garden sorts having become much reduced. The receipts of estate crops in Colombo have again been large, and on all sides curing establishments are maintained at full work. We hear of no change in the value of either plantation or garden sorts, and the little which has been done in ordinary native kinds has been at our previous figures.

Messrs R. J. Rouse and Co. have published the following statistics:—

IMPORTS and STOCKS of SUGAR and COFFEE at the Principal European Ports for the Three Months ending March 31, 1869 and 1870.

	SUGAR.			
	Imports.		Stock, Mar. 31.	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Holland*	31,600	34,600	14,700	14,500
France	...	...	...	...
Antwerp	2,350	1,420	120	300
Hamburg	4,750	13,380	1,380	750
Havre	800	200	1,900	400
Bremen	900	590	30	300
Trieste	2,910	4,520	1,580	1,920
Genoa	6,760	5,570	1,700	940
Continent	50,160	60,280	21,410	19,110
Great Britain	87,990	116,120	104,700	112,730
Total	138,150	176,400	126,110	131,840

* The stock of sugar in Holland is in first hands only; in all other countries in first and second hands.

	COFFEE.			
	Imports.		Stock, Mar. 31.	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Holland	18,630	18,750	33,500	36,000
France	...	...	...	...
Antwerp	5,350	4,500	5,370	5,280
Hamburg	11,950	12,250	5,000	12,500
Havre	5,950	9,400	12,900	18,900
Bremen	630	620	480	1,570
Trieste	2,480	2,090	3,500	3,900
Genoa	900	2,150	1,350	1,400
Continent	45,890	49,760	62,100	79,550
Great Britain	9,840	6,780	14,730	18,180
Total	55,730	56,540	76,830	97,730

Rice afloat has been more inquired after, but parcels on the spot have been difficult of sale.

The annexed is dated Akyab, April 1:—In the beginning of the past fortnight we have had a few days of very fair supplies of rice, but the demand has continued unabated and prices have shown no signs of a decline. During the last week arrivals of grain have fallen off considerably and the market has become much firmer so that we have to give somewhat higher quotations, good shipping quality being now worth 48s 8d to 50s ready winnowed. The rice is getting much lighter in weight and it is extremely difficult to keep up 27 lbs per basket. Yesterday less demand was apparent, but even should it decrease somewhat we do not look for lower rates. During the next ten days we expect still regular supplies, but on 11th inst. the Burmese new year holidays commence and will again interfere with business. Arrivals of paddy have been much smaller than before, and during the last days hardly any has been brought in; prices have risen in consequence to 26s 8d first cost, or rather more than 50 rs for three parts rice winnowed. Exports to date, to Europe, 19,885 tons, against 30,643 tons in 1869, and 25,200 tons in 1868. Tonnage loading, 16,304 tons register, against 6,830 tons in 1869, and 11,181 tons in 1868.

Messrs Mohr Brothers and Co., of Rangoon, writing on March 28, observe:—There has been no increase of supplies of Natsain rice during the last fortnight, and this has led to an advance of prices, which we must quote to-day 132 rs to 134 rs per 100 baskets ready for shipment, *i.e.*, for 5 to 6 parts, inclusive of godownrent, brokerage, and loss in winnowing and sifting. These rates at the current exchange bring the cost to 6s per cwt, free on board. As to the future course of our market much of course will depend on the supplies which we shall have during the next month, but with a tonnage on the berth for Europe of 25,100 tons carrying capacity and a large number of ships overdue, we cannot expect any great improvement even with larger supplies. Exports to Europe from 1st January up to date amount to 69,314 tons rice, against 71,213 tons same period in 1869, and 28,877 tons same period in 1868.

Annexed is Messrs Durant and Co.'s circular:—We have to report a month of very quiet market and very smal transactions in silk—various causes combined to produce this result, but chiefly the very large operations of the four previous months and the suspense and uncertainty naturally existing at this season of the year as to future supply. At one moment this restriction of business had induced some slight relaxation in prices, but this is gradually vanishing under the influence of perhaps more than doubtful reports as to the early stages of the European crop. The deliveries of April show fairly in relation to the average of recent months, excepting of course the wonderful month of March. Japan silk has especially felt the quiet state of market. The deliveries of Canton silk mark how opportune have been the large importations from Bombay, supplying a great void in the stock of common and coarse silk. In Bengal silk there is nothing of especial moment.

STATE OF THE SILK WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock		Unsold Stock	
	May 1, 1870. bales.	May 1, 1869. bales.	May 1, 1870. bales.	May 1, 1869. bales.
Bengal	1983	1550	1743	1358
China	8735	7896	4211	9751
Japan	4251	2642	2404	4033
Canton	3536	736	2043	2222
Chinese Thrown	462	82	68	260
	Delivered		Delivered	
	April, 1870. bales.	April, 1869. bales.	Jan. 1 to May 4, 1870. bales.	Jan. 1 to May 4, 1869. bales.
Bengal	366	586	2044	2319
China	2735	3007	13561	12072
Japan	649	653	2908	2350
Canton	687	418	2811	1779
Chinese Thrown	185	1	439	44

Messrs T. J. and T. Powell thus refer to the state of the leather trade:—There has been no change in the position of the leather market since our last monthly circular. The demand has been of the same limited extent for all kinds of heavy sole leather, while light sole leather, and all articles of dressing leather, have met a good average inquiry. Prices have been unusually steady, and our quotations are almost identical with those of last month. Nothing has transpired to bring the prices of heavy sole leather and of hides into a more satisfactory relation to each other. How far the improvement of trade which is generally reported in the manufacturing districts will affect the demand for leather remains to be seen; but, judging from the experience of the leather trade of the past month, there is no present indication of solving the difficulty by an advance on the manufactured article. Raw goods have sold freely. The transactions have almost all taken place at the public sales, which, as will be seen by the particulars below, have been large. Prices have varied very slightly. The imports, excepting of East India kips, have been small, and the stocks on hand are in very moderate compass.

Messrs William Moran and Co., of Calcutta, writing on April 6, remark:—The news received from the indigo districts is to the effect that the want of rain is beginning to be seriously felt in Lower Bengal to bring on the October plant in such concerns as are liable to early inundation, and to enable planters to proceed with the spring cultivation in others. In Tirhoot prospects were improved by the rain which fell about the 25th of last month, and which strengthened the standing plant, whilst it enabled planters in some factories to fill in such lands as were previously unsown for want of moisture, and to re-sow such as had partially failed; but there are still unsown and failed lands for which a good fall of rain would be very acceptable. From the N.W. provinces, where the sowings, excepting those effected on irrigated lands (called Jummoah sowings), do not commence until the setting in of the periodical rains, showers are not looked for or desired at this time of the year, and it is scarcely necessary

to refer to them at this date. Exports of indigo from 1st November, 1869, to 4th April, 1870:—To Great Britain, 12,430 chests; Havre and Bordeaux, 3,114; Marseilles, 1,774; Foreign Europe, 1,508; America, 1,415; Gulphs, 1,632—total, 21,873 chests.

The annexed is taken from Mr L. Th. van Houten's circular:—The business transacted in our [Rotterdam] tin market during the past month has been very extensive. The diminished stocks, short supplies from different quarters, and the strength of the present holders on one side, and a large demand for export and speculation, and for covering "bear sales" on the other, all combined to favour enhanced rates. In the last days, however, the market is not quite so strong as it has been, and transactions consequently became more limited. The deliveries are very satisfactory, amounting to 16,700 slabs Banca and 8,600 slabs Billiton, but the arrivals have also been large, bringing up the unsold stock of Banca tin for next autumn sale to already 58,374 slabs. The shipments from the Straits still continue to show a great falling off, 5,931 peculs having only been exported from 1st January to 28th February of the present year, against 26,677 peculs and 29,699 peculs in same time 1869 and 1868 respectively. English tin also continues very scarce at the present moment. The following statement shows the position of Banca tin in Holland on the 30th April from the official returns published by the Dutch Trading Company:—

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Import in April .....slabs	32,320	8,620	7,445
Previously this year	42,112	22,582	26,002
Total 4 months	74,432	31,202	33,447
Deliveries in April (old warrants)	6,100	4,050	12,748
Do ex sale, March 31, 1870	10,600	1,300	1,000
Total in April	16,700	5,350	14,748
Previously this year	31,890	35,701	27,750
Total 4 months	48,590	41,051	42,498
Stock second hand (old warrants)	24,858	56,322	109,611
Do ex sale March 31, 1870	66,263	48,147	9,600
Total	91,121	104,469	119,211
Unsold stock	58,374	26,955	59,006
Total stock	149,495	131,424	178,217
Stock of Billiton	7,400	5,682	8,772
Import in April	7,600	7,718	...
Delivered and shipped in April	8,600	6,158	...
Quotation April 30... Banca	78fl	79fl	56fl
Quotation April 30... Billiton	77fl	78½fl	55fl

The quantity of Banca tin now afloat for the Dutch Trading Company is 19,300 peculs, equal to 1,206 tons, against 9,500 peculs, equal to 594 tons last year. The estimated quantity of Billiton tin now afloat is 6,514 peculs, equal to 407 tons, against 4,583 peculs, equal to 286 tons last year.

Messrs Churchill and Sim have published the following statistics:—

STOCK of TIMBER, DEALS, &c., at the PUBLIC DOCKS on 2nd May,

Foreign—	1870.	1869.	1868.
Deals.....pieces	686,000	1,116,000	1,338,000
Battens	498,000	846,000	896,000
Boards	934,000	2,093,000	1,134,000
Fir timber.....loads	11,300	22,600	27,400
Colonial—			
Pine deals and battens.pieces	716,000	357,000	507,000
Spruce ditto	474,000	953,000	255,000
Pine timber .....loads	2,400	3,600	3,900
East Indian teake	7,200	9,300	15,200

The annexed is dated New York, April 23:—The improvement in the general dry goods trade noticed in our last report has continued during this week, and more business is evidently doing in the jobbing houses. There is a good number of merchants in the city from the North, West, and South-West, and they are beginning now to take those goods which are actually needed to supply the demand at their stores in the country. Prices have not fluctuated materially, and this has been favourable to business, as a steady market is always encouraging to a healthy trade. The tone of the market, both in foreign and domestic goods, is firm. In the money market there has been, during the past week, no variation from the late growing ease. On call loans, the general rate has been 5 to 6 per cent. for the last four days, and after bank hours to-day balances were freely offered on Governments at 4 per cent. The present indications favour lower rates next week. Money has been offered on stock collaterals for 60 to 90 days at 6 to 7 per cent. Discounts continue to favour the sellers of paper. There is still a scarcity of prime paper, owing as much to the small amount coming on the market as to the activity of the demand. The best grades of mercantile paper are current at 6½ to 7½ per cent. Good names at 8 to 10 per cent. The following are the current rates on various classes of loans.—

	Per cent.
Call loans	5 @ 6
Prime acceptances	6½ 7½
Prime notes	7 8
Good acceptances	8 10
Good notes	8 12
Lower grades	12 15
Loans on bond and mortgage	7 ...

THE COTTON TRADE.

LIVERPOOL.—MAY 5.

The cotton market continues quiet, being still influenced by the free offering of the late import and the advices of repeated large receipts into the American ports, and quotations generally show a decline from the prices of last week. For Sea Island there has been a good demand, at steady rates. In American the business is considerable, but prices have further receded about ⅛d in the middle qualities, and ¼d to ½d in ordinary and inferior grades. New York advices to the 5th instant quote middling Upland 22¾ cents, costing to sell in Liverpool 11½d per lb, by steamer. For Brazil the demand is small, and prices are in most intances ⅛d per lb lower. Egyptian is only in moderate request, and quotations of last week are with difficulty obtained. For East Indian the inquiry is relatively limited, and prices are rather irregular, at about ⅛d per lb decline.

In cotton to arrive the transactions have been comparatively few, and at lower prices. The latest quotations are—American, basis of middling, from any port, May-June shipment, 10 13/16d; Orleans, ship named, 11d; Charleston, ship named, nothing below good ordinary, 10⅞d; low middling, Mobile, May-June shipment, nothing below good ordinary, 10 9/16d; ship named, 10 9/16d; good ordinary, Orleans, April-May shipment, 10½d; Maceio, fair, ship named, 11 5/16d; Broach, good fair, machine ginned, Cape, April-May shipment, 10¼d; Dhollerah, fair new merchants, Cape or canal, May-June shipment, 9 3/16d; April-May, Cape, 9 5/16d; canal, 9⅜d; Oomrawuttee, fair new merchants, Cape or canal, May-June shipment, 9½d; Cape, March, 9½d per lb.

The sales of the week, including forwarded, amount to 60,760 bales, of which 6,970 are on speculation, and 5,250 declared for export, leaving 48,540 bales to the trade.

FRIDAY MORNING, May 6.—The sales to-day will probably amount to fully 10,000 bales, with a steady market.

PRICES CURRENT.

Descriptions.	Ord. per lb d	Mid. per lb d	Fair. per lb d	Good Fair. per lb d	Good. per lb d	Fine. per lb d	—Same period 1869.— Mid. per lb d	Fair. per lb d	Good per lb d
Sea Island	16½	19	22	25	30	48	26	28	34
Upland	9½	10⅞	...	...	...	...	11¾	13	...
Mobile	9¾	11	...	...	...	...	11¾	...	...
New Orleans	9¾	11 3/16	...	...	...	...	12	13¾	...
Pernambuco	10¾	11½	11½	11¾	11¾	14½	11½	12	12½
Bahia, &c.	10⅝	10⅞	11	11½	11¾	...	11⅝	11¾	12½
Maranham	...	11¼	11¾	12½	12½	14½	11½	12½	12¾
Egyptian	9	9¾	12½	13	13½	14½	10¾	12¾	14
Smyrna	...	8⅞	10	10½	10½	10¾	9	10½	11
W. India, &c.	...	...	11¾	11½	11¾	13½	10¾	12	12½
Peruvian	9½	10 7/16	11¾	12½	12¾	14	11¾	12	12½
African	...	9½	10	10½	10½	10¾	10	10½	10¾
Surat—Gin'd Dharwar	...	...	9¾	10	10½	...	8½	9½	...
Broach	7½	8½	9½	10	10½	10¾	8½	9¾	...
Dhollerah	7½	8½	9 7/16	9⅞	10½	...	8¾	10	...
Oomrawuttee	7½	8¾	9 9/16	10	10½	10¾	8¾	10½	...
Mangarole	7½	7⅞	8½	9½	...	...	8	9¾	...
Comptah	6¾	7½	8¼	9½	9½	...	7⅞	9	...
Madras—Tinnevelly	...	...	9¾	9¾	10	...	...	9½	...
Western	...	7¾	9	9¾	...	...	8	9	...
Bengal	...	7¾	8½	8½	9	9½	7½	8½	...

PRICES CURRENT.—MAY 8, 1868.

Descriptions.	Ord. per lb d	Mid. per lb d	Fair. per lb d	Good Fair. per lb d	Good. per lb d	Fine. per lb d	—Same period 1867— Mid. per lb d	Fair. per lb d	Good. per lb d
Sea Island	23	27	30	32	38	66	18	20	33
Upland	11½	12⅜	13	...	...	...	11	13	...
Mobile	11½	12½	13	...	...	...	11½	13	...
New Orleans	11¾	12½	13½	...	...	...	11½	14	...
Pernambuco	...	12¾	12¾	12¾	13½	14½	11½	12	12½
Bahia, &c.	...	11¾	12	12⅜	12½	...	10¾	11½	12½
Maranham	...	12½	12½	12¾	13	14½	11½	12½	13
Egyptian	9½	10½	13½	14½	15½	18	12	14	16
Smyrna	...	10½	11	11½	11½	11¾	8¾	10	11
W. India, &c.	...	11¾	12½	12½	13	16	10½	11½	12½
Peruvian	10¾	11¾	12½	12½	12¾	...	10½	11¼	12½
Surat—Gin'd Dharwar	...	...	10¾	10¾	11	...	...	9½	...
Broach	9	9¾	11⅞	11½	11½	12	7¾	9½	...
Dhollerah	9	9¾	10½	11	11½	11½	7½	9½	...
Oomrawuttee	9	9¾	10¾	11	11½	12	7¾	9½	...
Mangarole	9	9½	10½	...	...	...	7½	8¾	...
Comptah	9	9½	10½	10¾	...	...	7¾	9½	...
Madras—Tinnevelly	...	...	10½	10½	...	...	...	9½	...
Western	...	...	10½	10½	...	...	...	9½	...
Bengal	...	...	10	...	...	...	6½	7¾	...
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, &c.

Descriptions.	Imports from Jan. 1 to May 5. 1869 bales	1870 bales	Exports from Jan. 1 to May 5. 1869 bales	1870 bales
American	457572	732767	30990	30113
Brazil, Egypt, &c.	331676	253311	25182	21672
East India, China, & Japan	174043	176398	68771	70444
Total	963291	1162476	124943	122229

Stock, May 5. 1869 bales	1870 bales	Consumption from Jan. 1 to May 5. 1869 bales	1870 bales
361740	539990	838310	851380

The above figures show:—

	Bales.
An increase of import compared with the same date last year of	199,190
An increase of quantity taken for consumption of	13,270
A decrease of actual export of	2,410
An increase of stock of	178,250

In speculation there is a decrease of 109,000 bales. The imports this week have amounted to 32,850 bales; and the quantity of American cotton afloat (including Cable advices to April 30) is 180,000 bales. The actual exports this week have been 7,121 bales.

LONDON—MAY 5.

Annexed is a portion of the circular issued this week by the London Cotton Brokers' Association:—

The market has been dull throughout the week, and we reduce the quotations ⅛d to ¼d per lb for cotton on the spot. For arrival a limited business has been done at about ⅛d per lb decline.

PRESENT QUOTATIONS.

Description	Ord. to Mid. per lb		Mid. Fair. per lb	Fair to Good Fair. per lb		Good to Fine. per lb		Quotations of Fair. same 1869.	Quotations of Fair. time 1868.
	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
Surat—Sawginned	...	@...	9⅞	9⅞	@10	10¼	@...	9½	10⅝
Broach	7½	8¼	9	9½	10	10¼	10¾	9⅞	10⅞
Dhollerah	7½	8½	9	9 1/16	9¾	10½	...	10	10½
Oomrawuttee	7½	8⅞	9½	9 9/16	10	10½	10¾	10½	10¾
Mangarole	7¼	7¾	8⅝	8¾	9½	...	...	9⅞	10¼
Comptah	6⅞	7½	8¼	8½	9¼	9½	...	9	10½
Madras—Tinnevelly	...	...	9	9½	9¾	9⅞	...	9½	10⅝
Northern and Western	7¼	7½	8⅝	8¾	9⅞	9½	...	8¾	10
Coconada	...	...	9	9¼	9⅝	...	...	9½	9½
Coimbatore and Salem	...	...	8½	9	9¼	9⅞	...	9¼	10
Scinde	...	...	7⅞	8¼	8½	8⅝	9½	8¼	9½
Bengal	...	...	7¾	8¼	8⅝	8⅞	9½	8	9¾
Rangoon	...	...	8	8¼	8½	...	...	8¼	9½
West India, &c.	9	10½	11	11½	12½	13	15	12	11½
Brazil	...	10⅝	10⅞	11½	11½	11½	...	11⅝	12½
Smyrna and Greek	...	8¾	9½	10	10½	10½	10¾	10½	11
African	...	9	9½	10½	10½	10¾	...	10½	10¾
Australian and Fiji	..	10	10½	10¾	11½	11½	13	11½	11½
Do Sea Island kinds	10	12	15	18	24	30	42	...	...
Tahiti	...	...	16	20	24	26	42	21	22

Sales to arrive:—3,430 bales Tinnivelly, at 8⅞d to 9⅜d, June-July shipment to February sailing, for good fair; 700 bales Western Madras, 8½d to 8⅝d, June-July to May-June shipment, for fair new; 200 bales Coconada, 8¾d, April-May shipment, for fair red; 2,300 bales Dhollerah, 9d to 9⅜d, May-June April-May shipment, and 9½d, April sailing, via Suez, for fair new; 300 bales Oomrawuttee, 9⅜d to 9½d, April to March shipment, for fair new; 100 bales Bengal, 8½d, March shipment, for fair new; 450 bales Orleans, 11d, May-June shipment, for middling—total, 7,480 bales.

IMPORTS, DELIVERIES, AND STOCK OF EAST INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN COTTON IN LONDON.

	Surat & Scinde. bales.	Madras. bales.	Tinnivelly. bales.	Bengal & Rangoon. bales.	China & Japan. bales.	*Total. bales.
Imports, Jan. 1 to May 5, 1870	2548	18845	13792	8739	...	46687
— — 1869	524	90542		3385	...	99164
— — 1868	2906	39885		5277	...	55352
Delivered, Jan. 1 to May 5, 1870	2469	73627	37055	19679	...	135948
— — 1869	2640	136076		25376	...	170072
— — 1868	5148	80297		25243	326	118281
Stock, May 5, 1870	5327	6285	11280	6757	...	32983
— 1869	1240	57591		11807	...	74321
— 1868	3702	27728		5369	5	41108

* Including other kinds.

COTTON AFLOAT TO EUROPE ON MAY 6.

From	London. bales.	Liverpool. bales.	Coast, for orders. bales.	Foreign ports. bales.	Total 1870. bales.	Total 1869. bales.
Bombay	100	80209	...	34442	114751	356460
Kurrachee	...	2378	2519	...	4897	5223
Madras	12572	...	...	2230	13802	23659
Ceylon and Tuticorin	12285	...	...	...	12285	16437
Calcutta	6525	7805	...	529	15059	42863
Rangoon	1902	2110	...	...	4012	...
1870	33884	92502	2519	37201	165806	...
1869	57589	329795	...	57258	...	444642

NEW YORK.—APRIL 22.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from each of the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, April 22. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 40,575 bales, against 44,574 bales last week, 42,490 bales the previous week, and 42,344 bales three weeks since, making the aggregate since Sept. 1, 1869, up to this date, 2,529,116 bales, against 1,935,624 bales for the same period in 1868-9, being an increase this season over last season of 593,492 bales. The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 59,142 bales, of which 42,489 bales were to Great Britain and 16,653 bales to the continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 341,083 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us by our own correspondents at the various ports to-night:—

Week ending April 22.	Exported to Great Britain.	Exported to Continent.	Total this week.	Same week 1869.	Stock. 1870.	Stock. 1869.
New Orleans	18327	16292	34619	25132	139417	92417
Mobile	4046	...	4046	8827	50095	33590
Charleston	6149	...	6149	6529	12356	12650
Savannah	3631	...	3631	8797	44319	27243
Texas	3745	...	3745	4316	24896	8010
New York	6571	361	6932	15769	50000	91719
All other ports	20	...	20	343	20000	30465
Total	42489	16653	59142	70753	341083	326573
Total since Sept. 1	1127137	592341	1719478	1183291	...	...

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 11,611 bales, while the stocks to-night are 52,989 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from September 1 to April 15, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot ensure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph:—

RECEIPTS and EXPORTS of COTTON (bales) since Sept. 1, and STOCKS on hand.

Ports.	Receipts since Sept. 1. 1869.	Receipts since Sept. 1. 1868.	Exported since September 1 to Great Britain.	France.	Other Foreign.	Total.	Shipments to Northrn. Ports.	Stock.
N. Orleans	979200	739546	389243	197896	169841	756980	115069	159688
Mobile	270813	206051	121108	14429	17905	153442	30308	51897
Charleston	206966	174056	68756	1825	7330	77911	116150	17474
Savannah	423874	316815	166163	36548	13226	215937	168647	45827
Texas	199128	129610	90660	4947	16375	111982	48913	26854
New York	105132	90624	233540	15634	57600	306794	...	50000
Florida	20001	15991	...	...	...	...	7185	...
N. Carolina	51599	33746	50	...	...	50	50559	900
Virginia	179875	136983	9015	...	...	9015	165772	5088
Other ports	52043	66200	6113	...	22112	28225	...	19000
Total this year	2488541	...	1043648	271299	304389	1660336	702603	376728
Total last year	...	1908722	753383	173715	181938	1111036	701652	326573

The market the past week exhibited but little variation in either tone or price during the first three days, but has since improved about ⅛c, and closes firm at the improvement. The stock is now reduced to so low a point that the present holders can control the offerings, and with the current small sailings from Bombay, and the probability that considerable cotton will be delayed till after the monsoon, they claim that the remnant of our crop will command full prices even if the early prospects of our growing crop are very promising. European advices also continue favourable. Foreign spinners appear to be doing a profitable business, proving that consumers are willing to take our cotton at the ruling rates. Another element of strength to the market is the considerable short interest now outstanding, and which, as the month draws towards a close, is sensitive, and hence easily influenced by any upward tendency in prices. For these reasons, although the market has been most of the week extremely quiet—buyers only supplying their more pressing wants—holders have not been free sellers at the quotations, and feel great confidence that better rates will be realised later on. For forward delivery the inquiry has also been limited, and the close was dull, though prices were maintained. Total sales during the week of this description reach 6,900 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), of which 600 bales were for April, 100 at 22⅛, 100 at 22¼, 300 at 22½, 100 at 22⅝; 2,250 bales for May, 50 at 21½, 300 at 21¾, 300 at 21⅞, 250 at 21 13/16, 200 at 21, 950 at 22, 100 at 22¼, and 100 at 22½; 2,750 bales for June, 150 at 21½, 300 at 21⅞, 200 at 21¾, 100 at 21⅞, 600 at 22, 500 at 22¼, 300 at 22⅜, 100 at 22 7/16, 500 at 22½; 1,300 bales for July, 100 at 21⅞, 200 at 22, 300 at 22⅛, 200 at 22¼, and 500 at 22½. The total sales for immediate delivery this week foot up 14,103 bales (including 660 bales to arrive), of which 3,654 bales were taken by spinners, 1,654 bales on speculation, 5,755 bales for export, 3,050 bales in transit, and the following are the closing quotations:—

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
	c c	c c	c c	c c
Ordinary ... per lb	19 @ ...	19½ @ ...	19½ @ ...	19¾ @ ...
Good ordinary	21½ ...	21½ ...	21¾ ...	22 ...
Low middling	22⅝ ...	22⅞ ...	23¼ ...	23⅝ ...
Middling	23½ ...	23¾ ...	24 ...	24¼ ...
Good middling	24¾ ...	25 ...	25¼ ...	25⅝ ...

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase over last week, the total reaching 9,333 bales, against 8,418 bales last week. Below we give our table, showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1869; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:—

EXPORTS of COTTON (bales) from NEW YORK since Sept. 1, 1 69.

Exported to—	Week ending Mar. 29.	Apr. 5.	Apr. 12.	Apr. 19.	Total to date.	Same time previous year.
Liverpool	7184	6667	6355	7008	232578	185657
Other British ports	...	...	160	33	964	3025
Total to Great Britain	7184	6667	6515	7041	233540	188682
Havre	1366	1561	...	779	15651	16692
Other French ports	...	...	...	...	3	...
Total French	1366	1561	...	779	15651	16692
Bremen and Hanover	3348	567	1743	867	34333	25934
Hamburg	189	...	160	101	16998	17209
Other ports	1273	...	...	605	4460	333
Total to North Europe	4810	567	1903	1513	55791	43476
Spain, Oporto, Gibraltar, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	2498
All others	...	...	...	...	1809	328
Total Spain, &c.	...	...	...	...	1809	2826
Grand total	13360	8795	8418	9333	306794	251586

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the last week, and since Sept. 1, 1869:—

Receipts from	New York.		Boston.		Philadelphia.		Baltimore.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans	2597	64185	1271	43173	...	3380	...	70
Texas	146	34723	...	7825	...	722	...	...
Savannah	3081	127602	...	16914	320	14035	50	12858
Mobile	...	1256	...	9119	...	...	...	...
Florida	...	6576	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	1309	92290	201	3588	...	6055	324	13431
North Carolina	547	39891	...	128	...	951	1	2745
Virginia	1484	85632	416	32391	...	92	416	31001
Northern Ports	66	5335	649	51838	...	5	...	144
Tennessee, &c	2165	107328	274	16873	138	15587	418	20413
Foreign	...	659	20	216	...	...	...	6
Total this year	11395	576766	2831	181063	458	40827	1209	80668
Total last year	6480	554388	4348	181927	1109	44065	1188	65572

—*New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle.*

Messrs Stokes and Co. have received the following telegram from their New York correspondents:—

	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.	1868. Bales.
Week's receipts at all the ports to April 30	51,000	22,000	19,000
Week's exports to Great Britain	27,000	26,000	26,000
Week's exports to the Continent	7,000	6,000	3,000
Total week's exports	34,000	32,000	29,000
Total receipts at all ports since Sept. 1	2,539,000	1,306,000	2,099,000
Total exports to Great Britain, ditto	1,179,000	828,000	1,120,000
Total exports to the Continent, ditto	581,000	377,000	383,000
Stock at ports	325,000	285,000	213,000

NEW YORK, May 4.—The four days' receipts of cotton at all ports are 32,000 bales, against 25,000 bales in the four days last week. The total receipts for the corresponding week last year were 22,000 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 21,000 bales; exports to the Continent, 4,000 bales. The quotation for middling Orleans, laid down in Liverpool, with all charges, is 11⅜d per lb; middling Memphis, 11¼d per lb; middling Savannah, 11⅛d per lb. The above quotations all include an allowance of 6 per cent. for loss in weight.

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Trade in the Lancashire market has ruled comparatively dull during the past week, and the general tendency of prices has been in favour of buyers. The business transacted, however, has been very limited. Throughout the Midland districts there has been ample employment for the mills, and most departments of the hardware trades have been well engaged. Iron and coal have ruled steady, but wool has been inactive.

MANCHESTER, May 5.—Our market has continued dull and inanimate throughout the past week, and owing to this absence of business and the depression caused by several failures and rumours of others, coupled with the heavy receipts of cotton at the American ports and the few arrivals into Liverpool, prices here have at last given way, but only to a smaller extent than otherwise would have been the case had the engagements of producers not been so extensive. Yarns and goods for the Eastern markets are still relatively better to sell than other descriptions. Our market closes very quiet with prices tending downwards, as buyers seem to pause anticipating a lower range of prices still.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

RAW COTTON.	Price May 5, 1870	Corresponding week in 1869	1868	1867	1866	1865
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Upland fair ... per lb	0 11¾	1 1	1 1	1 1½	1 3½	1 4
Ditto, good fair	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pernambuco fair	0 11½	1 1¼	1 0½	1 0½	1 3½	1 2¾
Ditto, good fair	0 11½	1 0	1 0¾	1 0½	1 4	1 2¾
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality	1 3¾	1 0¾	1 4	1 5	1 8	1 8
No. 30 WATER TWIST, ditto	1 3¾	1 2¾	1 3½	1 5	1 7	1 8
22-in, 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4 lbs 2 oz	5 9	5 10½	6 6	6 10½	8 9	8 0
27-in, 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 5 lbs 2 oz	7 6	7 9	8 3	8 9	11 0	10 0
39-in, 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yards, 8 lbs 4 oz	11 3	11 3	12 0	11 6	14 6	13 3
40-in, 66 reed, ditto, ditto, 8 lbs 12 oz	12 3	12 6	13 3	14 0	16 6	14 9
40-in, 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 9 lbs 5 oz	13 3	13 6	14 3	16 6	18 6	16 3
39-in, 44 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9 lbs	10 7½	10 7½	11 0	11 4½	12 6	11 0

Messrs Alexander Collie and Co. have received the following telegram from Manchester:—Friday, May 6.—The market has again been quiet to-day, and although business has been at a standstill for the last week prices are generally well maintained.

BRADFORD.—The past week has been quieter than its predecessor. Consumers operate more cautiously, and are less disposed to pay full rates. A fair consumptive demand exists, however, for cheap stapled wools, and especially for wethers. In worsted yarns business is decidedly quiter as regards export, but a little more active in the home trade.

LEEDS.—There was a somewhat limited attendance of buyers, and there was a very quiet feeling throughout the whole of the time allotted to business. There were a few sales effected of plain and fancy coatings, meltons, and tweeds, also of overcoatings for the fall trade, but the demand was languid. The increase in the price of wools, ranging from 1d to 1½d per lb, has tended to give firmness to the quotations for cloth.

ROCHDALE.—There was a rather better attendance in the flannel market than last week, and a little more business was done. Late prices were maintained. Yorkshire goods were rather slow of sale, without any alteration in quotations. Wools show a rather upward tendency, but manufacturers buy only to satisfy immediate wants, as they are disposed to see the new clip come to market before they lay in stocks.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Business has been quiet. Small parcels of spring fancy goods have been selected from remainders of stocks in the hands of manufacturers, and better class unions as well as fancy coatings have been in fair demand. Employment throughout the district continues fairly satisfactory. Business in the local wool trade has been steady through the week, with prices unchanged.

LEICESTER.—The demand for wool is small. Not much new wool has yet come to market. The woollen yarn trade is not developing as satisfactorily as could be wished. Cotton yarns are bought with great caution. Considerable activity prevails in the boot and shoe trade.

NOTTINGHAM.—There is not much change to report in the lace trade, which, generally speaking, is in a healthy condition. Plain nets meet a limited demand, but other classes of cotton goods, clunies, crochet edgings, &c., are in brisk request. In the hosiery trade the demand for export has improved.

BELFAST.—Flax—Supplies not extensive. A fair demand existed at prices previously current. Yarns—Demand is utterly devoid of animation. Stocks are still on the increase. Prices tend downwards. Handloom linens (brown)—A moderate demand existed for light linens for bleaching and linen handkerchiefs. Prices stationary. Powerloom—Demand continues fair for heavy linens, cloth for dyeing and hollands, drills, and good makes of roughs; stocks generally are not extensive. Bleached and finished linens—Demand remains steady on home account. Stocks have increased. Prices generally are unchanged.

DUNDEE.—Our flax market for goods on the spot continues steady, and although the amount of business doing is of a limited nature, occasional small transactions take place, at about previous rates. Tows continue in good demand, at about former prices. Jute is very firm, and fine qualities, being expected to become scarce, are held for higher prices. There has been rather more firmness in the yarn market, and a considerable amount of business has been done, both in flax and tow yarns, at steady prices. Jute yarns are without change. In the linen trade there is little or no variation; the demand for the home market continues fair for the lighter fabrics, but scarcely so brisk as it was lately, and canvas manufacturers are still dull. Heavy jute goods are still in weak demand, and manufacturers find difficulty in obtaining remunerative employment.

BIRMINGHAM.—The weekly meeting of ironmasters was well attended and unusually prolonged, though the transactions cannot be said to have exceeded the average. In finished iron the demand continues to run upon the smaller sorts. Thin sheets are in good request, and there is more doing than recently noted in hoops and strips; but the most marked activity at this moment is in the production of rod iron, for which some good contracts have been secured in this district. Pig-iron is quiet but firm, the hæmatites fully maintaining their late advance.

MIDDLESBOROUGH.—More business has been transacted than for some weeks previously. Prices continue to advance. The shipments have recently been very heavy, and makers' stocks are expected to show considerable decrease for last month, though the returns are not yet published. The finished iron works are well occupied. Plate-makers are scarcely so well off for inquiries. Bar manufacturers are busy.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. — In our chemical market prices are without change; business steady. Soda crystals easier. Bleaching powder quiet. Refined alkali and soda ash very firm. Bicarbonate of soda dull. Chlorate of potash firmer.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The iron and engineering trades of this part of the kingdom continue gradually to improve. Less is doing in the pig department in actual sales than for a few weeks past, and the trade in that class of iron is languid. For finished iron there is a better inquiry, and negotiations of considerable importance were begun, with every prospect of a favourable close. On every hand the tone was good, in respect alike of the early home and the foreign demand.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The market for breadstuffs the past week has not been so animated as last week, but prices have been on the whole well supported. The receipts of flour have been but moderate—hardly exceeding, in fact, the export demand; but the offerings have been liberal from store, and prices have shown no decided improvement. The trade demand has been fair, and prices have ruled firm. The approach of warm weather has in.

duced holders of old flours to show anxiety to close out stocks in store without much reference to the future of the market. Southern flours have sold less freely, owing to advanced views of holders. Rye flour shows some improvement; very little is sold under $5 per bbl. Wheat has continued to be taken freely for export and milling, again averaging for the week nearly a hundred thousand bushels per day. Holders have had the advantage, obtaining a slight advance, especially for winter, but the market has not been buoyant. Supplies are coming forward freely by rail, and holders have pressed sales from store. The receipts at the Western markets show some further increase. At to-day's market there was a limited business at $1.12 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, and $1.15 for No. 1, in store, with amber winter nominal at $1.24, in store. Corn has ruled quiet for two or three days, and the close is dull and heavy. The speculation has subsided, and the local trade is reduced to a very small compass. The probability of Indian corn being imported from Europe is somewhat commented upon.

GRAIN "IN SIGHT," April 16.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
In store and afloat at New York	1,727,125	242,191	655,428	194,642
In store at Buffalo	449,218	2,600	128,125	21,721
In store at Chicago	2,302,769	565,030	652,896	111,217
In store at Milwaukee	2,4-8,000	1,256	58,222	8,477
In store at Toledo	444,168	106,184	70,772	45,074
In store at Detroit	65,749	8,399	10,503	4,953
In store at Oswego	350,000	42,510	800	55,500
In store at St Louis	36,154	37,708	17,582	794
Rail shipments from Chicago and Milwaukee and Toledo for week	491,710	159,081	101,788	13,121
Total in store and in transit Apr. 16	8,379,891	1,164,959	1,696,115	455,569
— — Apr. 9	9,379,142	1,142,314	2,020,830	462,320
— — Apr. 2	9,839,026	1,354,566	2,164,816	595,279
— — Mar. 26	9,874,191	1,448,368	2,265,-70	476,932
— — Mar. 19	10,276,961	1,461,960	2,310,122	505,889
— — Mar. 12	10,429,203	1,522,591	2,441,454	572,926
— — Mar. 5	10,626,292	1,659,105	2,551,527	669,273
— — Feb. 19	10,649,669	1,630,770	2,513,79	762,194

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE DURING THE WEEK

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

The grain trade has ruled firm during the past week, and the tendency of prices has been upwards. The firmness with which wheat has been held in the continental markets, and the advance in prices which foreign holders now demand, have proved that the stocks of wheat abroad, and particularly in the North of Europe, are much smaller than was generally estimated. It is presumed, accordingly, that the imports will not be unusually large during the next few months, especially as there is no margin of profit on the quotations current abroad as compared with those current here. It appears not unlikely that other countries will figure in the market as importers of breadstuffs during the months intervening this and harvest, in which case a further general advance may be looked for in prices both here and abroad. As compared with last year the quantity of grain afloat shows a falling off, but it will be observed that the direct shipments from San Francisco have been heavy. There are now on passage from South of Europe and America to ports of call 150 cargoes grain, seed, and cakes, against 223 at the corresponding period last year. Of these 92 are wheat against 83, 24 maize against 76, 11 barley against 23, *nil* beans against 3, 7 rye against 9, 3 oats against *nil*, 18 seed against 29, 1 cakes against *nil*. There are also on passage direct to ports in the United Kingdom 57 cargoes wheat (of which 42 are from San Francisco, 12 from New York, and 3 from other ports) against 46, 6 maize against *nil*, *nil* barley against 1, 7 cotton-seed against 5. At Mark lane on Monday the attendance of millers was numerous, and considerable anxiety was shown to effect purchases. Factors, however, held firmly for 1s to 2s per quarter more money on all English and foreign wheat, which was paid on all sales concluded. Flour was very firm, at an advance of 1s on sacks and 6d on barrels.

Feeding stuffs of all descriptions have been in demand. Oats being in short supply realised 6d to 1s more money; but sales of maize were checked in consequence of the high prices demanded. Grinding barley was the turn dearer, and very full rates were demanded for both beans and peas.

Mr George Dornbusch thus reports the state of the floating grain and seed trade:—With prevailing Northerly and North-Westerly winds, arrivals of ships in the British Channel have this sennight been limited, including only 11 grain and seed-laden vessels, viz., 7 wheat, 1 rye, 1 barley, 2 cotton-seed. The floating grain trade has been fairly active. Arrived cargoes—Wheat 6d to 1s dearer. Maize steady. Barley firmly held. Rye also firm, but in less active demand. A large business has been done in grain on passage and for shipment at improving prices. The reported sales are as follows:—Wheat—5 arrived cargoes: Ghirka Odessa, 43s 3d to 43s 6d; Polish Odessa, 43s 6d per 480 lbs. On passage about 5 cargoes: Sandomirca, 46s per 480 lbs; and Ghirka Odessa, 43s 6d per 493 lbs. Shipped or to be shipped about 16 cargoes: Marianopoli or Berdianski, 43s to 43s 6d; Odessa or Nicolaieff, 43s to 43s 6d; Bessarabia, 43s per 492 lbs; No. 2 spring, 40s to 41s; No. 2 Milwaukie, 42s per 480 lbs. Maize—1 arrived cargo: Danubian, 30s 6d per 480 lbs. Shipped or to be shipped about 15 cargoes: Galatz, 29s to 31s 6d per 492 lbs; Galatz, 30s 4½d and 30s 6d; and Danubian, 28s to 30s 6d per 480 lbs. On passage about 4 cargoes: Galatz, 29s 3d to 32s per 492 lbs; and Galatz and Lagos, 29s per 480 lbs. Barley—1 arrived cargo: Egyptian, 22s 3d per 400 lbs. Shipped or to be shipped: 1 cargo, 23s per 400 lbs. Rye—On passage: Galatz, 32s 9d per 480 lbs. Linseed steady at last week's prices. Shipped or to be shipped: 400 tons Calcutta, 60s 9d per 410 lbs, A.T. Rapeseed—Spot firm. To arrive, a large business doing at improving prices. On passage: 200 tons, 63s to 63s 3d per 410 lbs, A.T. Shipped or to be shipped: 3,300 tons ordinary brown Calcutta, 63s to 64s 6d; yellow, mixed, 70s 6d to 71s per 416 lbs, A.T. Cotton-seed steady at fully last week's rates. Arrived—13,000 tons Egyptian at 9*l* 5s. On passage—160 tons ditto, 9*l* 4s; and to be shipped, 400 to 500 tons ditto, 9*l* 11s 3d per ton.

The London averages announced this day are:—

	qrs.	s	d
Wheat	66339 at	42	7
Barley	6741	33	1
Oats	4100	21	7

SHIP ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat. qrs.	Barley. qrs.	Malt. qrs.	Oats. qrs.	Maize. qrs.	Flour. sacks.
English & Scotch	550	360	...	...	...	...
Irish	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign	25450	5160	...	37838	1220	300; 9350 brls.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

	s	s
WHEAT—English, Old white	...	...
red	...	..
English, white, new	43	49
red, new	44	46
Danzig and Kœnigsberg, high mixed	50	53
— — mixed	46	48
Rostock and Wismar, new & old	47	51
Stettin, Stralsund, and Wolgast	46	48
Danish, Holstein, & Brunswick	...	...
St Petersburg, soft...per 496 lbs	41	43
Common and Sursk	40	42
Kubanka	...	...
Marianopoli and Berdianski	42	43
Odessa and Sea of Azoff, soft, per 496 lbs	42	43
Australian	47	48
BARLEY—English malting, new	34	38
Scotch malting	34	36
— distilling	...	...
— grinding	...	...
Foreign malting	31	35
— distilling, per 432 lbs	...	...
— grinding	28	29
Odessa and Danube, per 400 lbs	24	25
BEANS—English	32	38
Dutch, Hanoverian, and French	34	36
Egyptian & Sicilian, per 480 lbs	36	37
PEAS—English, white boilers, new	36	38
— grey, dun, and maple	...	...
— blue	...	...
Foreign, white boilers	36	38
— feeding	35	36

	s	s
OATS—English, Poland & potato	25	27
— white, feed	23	25
— black	...	...
Scotch, Hopetown and potato	26	31
— Angus and Sandy	23	24
— common	21	22
Irish, potato	...	...
— White feed	...	...
— Black	...	...
Danish	20	21
Swedish	19	20
Russian	19	20
Finland	20	21
Dutch and Hanoverian	19	21
RYE—English	30	31
TARES—English, winter...per qr	...	...
Foreign, large, spring	32	45
INDIAN CORN, per 480 lbs—		
American, white	...	...
— yellow and mixed	...	...
Galatz, Odessa, and Ibrail, yellow	30	31
FLOUR, per 280 lbs—Town made delivered to the baker	...	43
Country marks	29	33
Hungarian	52	58
French	33	37
American and Canadian fancy brands per 196 lbs	24	25
American superfine to extra superfine	21	23
American common to fine	20	21
OATMEAL—Scotch, fine, per ton £12	13½	
— — round	13	13½

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

FOR REPORT OF THIS DAY'S MARKETS SEE "POSTSCRIPT".

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING

SUGAR.—There has been continued depression in the market, with prices ruling lower excepting for good to fine crystalised, which about maintain last week's rates. Low to middling descriptions have fallen 1s to 2s besides since the change in the duty, and there is not any revival of demand even at this reduction. The new duty of 6s upon refined is in operation, and some fine white crystals have sold at steady prices. A small parcel of white crystalised beet realised 38s 6d per cwt. The refiners have taken limited supplies of West India—viz., 618 casks in three days. Demerara and Jamaica by auction sold at 25s 6d to 30s 6d for brown and yellow. Crystalised sorts, 35s 6d to 37s per cwt. There is not any change in the statistics of sugar, the deliveries being of fair extent and the arrivals moderate. The stock remains about the same as before.

Mauritius.—3,440 bags partly sold at about last week's rates for grainy sorts, including white, 6s duty, at 37s to 38s; 5s 3d duty, 31s 6d to 34s 6d for middling to fine yellow. A few parcels also disposed of privately.

Bengal.—1,303 bags brown Dulloah were withdrawn.

Madras.—Business has been reported in Jaggery at 19s 9d per cwt.

Penang.—2,060 bags by auction were only partly sold: soft grey and yellow, 28s to 30s 6d. 743 baskets low brown withdrawn.

Manila.—About 150 tons unclayed have been disposed of at 20s to 20s 3d.

Other Foreign.—382 casks Cuba offered by auction sold from 26s 6d to 30s 6d for brown to good soft yellow. Of 2,650 boxes Havana, a few lots sound sold 31s 6d to 33s for yellow; and some washed at very low prices, ranging from 23s to 28s. Privately 600 casks Cuba sold at 28s 6d to 28s 9d per cwt.

FLOATING CARGOES.—Six of Cuba have been disposed of, chiefly at 23s 9d to 24s 3d for Muscovado; mixed quality, 21s to 24s; three of Havana, chiefly No. 11 to 11½, at 26s 6d to 26s 7½d; No. 10, 26s; No. 13½ to 14½, 27s 6d per cwt.

Refined.—The diminished supply of goods has enabled the refiners to obtain relatively high prices, but the market is now quiet. Dry goods, common to fair, 41s 6d to 42s 6d; pieces, 26s to 36s per cwt.

MOLASSES.—400 puncheons West India have sold at 11s to 12s per cwt.

RUM.—The market has been quiet, and the transactions of the week

are rather limited. The deliveries are steady, and the stocks of West India continue small when compared with last year. Those of Mauritius and East India are in excess.

COFFEE.—There has been a better demand for plantation Ceylon, but other kinds remain quiet. Of the former, 1,857 casks 528 barrels and bags by auction sold at last week's decline to some recovery: pale and grey, 60s to 69s; colory, small berry to middling, 64s to 72s; good middling to fine, 73s to 86s. 481 bags native were withdrawn, as a low price only was bid. 163 cases Wynaad of the new crop sold at 61s to 81s 6d. 21 half bales Alexandria mocha, small berry, 100s. 104 casks 40 barrels Jamaica: good middling to fine, 80s 6d to 105s; ordinary to middling, 51s to 70s. 1,516 bags Guatemala at 52s to 64s 6d, chiefly sold. 121 barrels and bags St Domingo, 51s. 1,839 bags Rio withdrawn. A floating cargo of St Domingo has sold for a near port at 44s 6d, and one for the Mediterranean at 48s 6d per cwt. Although the deliveries have improved, the stock is now 7,000 barrels in excess of last year's.

COCOA.—The high prices of last week have not been mentioned, and the sales have passed off without animation. 1,299 bags Trinidad chiefly sold: common to good, 68s to 85s, and fine at 87s 6d to 124s. 296 bags Grenada withdrawn; also 228 bags St Lucia and 430 bags Bahia. Some business has been done in Guayaquil at 48s to 53s per cwt.

TEA.—The public sales have been larger than for some time past, comprising 48,938 packages, including 32,208 packages printed without reserve. Lower prices ruled in many cases, but towards the close common to fair red leaf congou at 11¼d to 1s 0½d met with more inquiry. Medium to good qualities of red and black leaf congou were taken in, as the importers would not accept the offers made. Very common Shanghai pocket congou sold at 7¾d to 9¼d. Canton scented cassia in boxes, 9d to 1s. Yesterday some parcels of fair to good black leaf congou "with all faults" sold at 1s 0½d to 1s 2d per lb. The business privately has been limited.

RICE is steady. At auction 1,022 bags Bengal sold at 9s 6d for middling. 3,692 bags Rangoon were sold at 9s 3d for fair quality. 11,370 bags Arracan withdrawn. 6,875 bags 5,214 half bags Java were bought in at 14s to 15s. Privately the chief business has been an arrived cargo of 1,540 tons Old Necrancie Arracan at 7s 9d, and 5,000 bags Dacca at 8s 9d to 9s 3d, and 5,000 bags Rangoon at 9s to 10s. Two floating cargoes of Necrancie Arracan have sold at 9s 6d and 9s 7½d, or 6d more landed; one of Rangoon at 10s per cwt for the continent.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of RICE to April 30, with STOCKS on hand.

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Imports .....tons	9950	29110	18220	970
Deliveries	19010	20410	19140	16720
Stock	40390	41340	15660	14050

SAGO is dull. 727 boxes in the public sales partly sold at 18s 3d for fair small grain. 113 bags were withdrawn at 17s.

SAGO FLOUR.—600 bags Singapore were taken in at 14s 6d to 15s. By private contract a parcel of Borneo sold at 14s 6d per cwt cash.

TAPIOCA.—739 bags were chiefly taken in. A few lots of Penang sold at 2¾d per lb. 393 bags pearl tapioca part sold at 22s 6d to 23s per cwt.

SPICES.—Black pepper is rather firmer, as the stock keeps small. Penang has sold at 4¾d cash and 4⅞d for delivery next month. 595 bags Singapore by auction were taken in but since partly sold at 5 3/16d, and this price has been paid privately. White meets some inquiry. Sales have been made in Singapore at 6⅛d and for cash at 6d. 81 bags by auction brought the former price. 1,073 bags cinnamon chips only partly sold at 4¼d to 5d, being lower. 377 packages nutmegs from Padang sold steadily: 60 to the lb, 4s 4d; 66, 3s 8s to 3s 9d; other sorts, 92 to 72, 2s 2d to 2s 11d; 103, 1s 11d to 2s; defective and very small, 9d to 1s 5d. 15 cases Penang, 77, 2s 5d; 105, 1s 10d. 164 bags pimento sold at 2⅛d per lb. 433 cases Cochin ginger sold steadily: scraped, 75s to 125s, including part of the new crop; rough, 46s to 51s per cwt.

SALTPETRE is quiet. A few sales have been made. Refraction 4½ to 4¼, 25s; 12¼, 22s 9d; old import, refraction 5 per cent., 24s. Business has been done for arrival, of which particulars do not transpire. A parcel now landing sold at 23s 9d per cwt.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of SALTPETRE to April 30, with STOCKS on hand.

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Imported .....tons	3390	1800	2350	3020
Total delivered	5570	3280	4030	4540
Stock	2640	2710	6440	9210

COCHINEAL.—At the sales on Wednesday 825 bags Teneriffe partly sold without material alteration in prices: silvers, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; blacks, 2s 7d to 3s 4d. 137 bags Honduras: silvers, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; low blacks, 3s 2d to 3s 3d per lb. 39 bags Mexican bought in.

OTHER DRYSALTERY GOODS.—Cutch is dull, and prices rather easier. 1,859 packages by auction partly met with buyers at 23s to 23s 9d. The stock of Gambier continues large, and the market quiet. 1,125 bales by auction partly sold at 16s 9d for block. Cubes, 18s to 20s. Small sales have been effected in turmeric on the spot. For arrival 20s to 20s 6d paid. 165 bales Bengal safflower sold steadily at 10*l* 2s 6d to 13*l* 7s 6d for low to good quality. 165 chests lac dye were bought in.

SHELLAC.—The market remains quiet. 669 chests by auction part sold at 2s decline: orange, 85s to 91s; garnet, 84s to 84s 6d; button, 81s to 86s per cwt.

METALS.—There has been a moderate business, and prices have in some instances declined. The latest sales in Chili copper show a reduction of quite 1*l*: bars, 66*l* 10s to 67*l*, and other kinds are unsettled in consequence. There has been more inquiry for spelter, with sales of Silesian at 19*l* 10s to 19*l* 12s 6d. The stock is small, being at this port 590 tons, against 1,482 tons last year, 1,130 tons in 1868, and 3,700 tons in 1867. Straits tin has advanced, the market being influenced by speculative operations. The latest sales have been at 134*l* 5s to 134*l* 10s, and 135*l* paid this morning. The iron market is steady. Scotch pig, after various changes, was rather lower at 56s 4½d per ton cash yesterday. English pig lead quiet at 18*l* 5s to 19*l* 10s. Tin plates steady, and the late advance is maintained.

JUTE.—The market continues firm, and the week's business has been rather large, at full prices. Sales for arrival have been made, chiefly at 20*l* to 22*l* 5s per ton. There is not much business doing in the lower qualities.

HEMP.—Manila meets with more inquiry, and business has been done by private contract. At public sales, 530 bales sold at 50*l* to 54*l* 10s per ton for common to fair roping quality.

LINSEED.—Imports keep light. Calcutta is higher—viz., 61s paid on the spot and 60s 9d to arrive. Bombay scarce and worth 62s per quarter.

OILS.—Olive remains dull. The lower qualities quoted 52*l* to 54*l*; Gioga, 56*l*. Sperm quiet at 91*l* to 92*l* per tun. Common fish oils quiet. Linseed has become firmer at 32*l* spot and 32*l* to 32*l* 10s for delivery. English brown rape steady at 43*l*, and about the same price for delivery in all positions. Cocoa-nut quiet, and the price of Ceylon tends downward. Nearest value, 40*l*. Cochin is still quoted 45*l* 10s to 46*l*. Palm sells slowly at easier rates. Fine Lagos, 40*l* per ton.

PETROLEUM has been dull. American refined, 1s 7½d per gallon.

TALLOW.—The market remains dull. Russian is rather lower than on Friday last, viz., 44s 3d; June, 44s 6d; October to December, 45s 6d. The deliveries keep steady. There is still a good supply of Australian.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, May 2, 1870.

	1867. casks.	1868. casks.	1869. casks.	1870. casks.
Stock this day	22,089	23,214	34,704	32,381
Delivered last week	1,033	1,161	1,759	1,994
Ditto from 1st June	69,857	76,242	89,276	81,614
Arrived last week	455	130	1,225	2,691
Ditto from 1st June	83,612	80,925	102,735	81,878
Price of Y.C.	44s 0d	44s 3d	43s 9d	43s 3d
Price of Town	45s 9d	44s 4d	45s 9d	44s 3d

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY NIGHT.

SUGAR.—The market is flat. 1,245 bags Mauritius by auction part sold at previous rates. 660 bags native Madras withdrawn; also 697 bags Aska. 2,880 bags Jaggery part sold at 19s. 6,149 bags Manila withdrawn. 398 casks West India sold, including Barbadoes by auction at 30s to 31s 6d, making 1,264 casks for the week. A cargo of Porto Rico sold at 24s 6d for the United Kingdom.

COFFEE.—638 casks 530 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon by auction realised steady rates. 155 packages Mocha, 130s to 135s for good long and short berry. 113 cases 562 bags East India sold at steady rates. 200 bags washed Rio bought in. 340 bags Singapore chiefly sold at 44s 6d to 65s 6d.

RICE—Quiet.

SAFFLOWER.—83 bales Bengal held for high prices. Two lots sold at 15*l* 5s to 16*l* 17s 6d per cwt.

IRON.—Scotch pig firmer at 57s 6d cash.

OIL.—259 casks Sydney cocoa-nut by auction were taken in.

TALLOW.—1,299 casks Australian sold at 1s advance: sheep, 43s 6d o 44s 3d; beef, 39s to 43s 9d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

GREEN FRUIT.—The report of Messrs Keeling and Hunt states that the diminished importation of oranges has enhanced the value of the stock remaining, and prices have improved. Messina lemons are lower. Brazil nuts to be had at easier rates; black Spanish and Barcelona without alteration.

DRY FRUIT.—Currants have been in only small demand, without alteration in price, except in the lower descriptions, which have slightly inproved. The inquiries for Valentias, and indeed for raisins generally has been of a limited description, although the state of the stocks of Weina fruit continues to keep attention fixed on the article. Bussorah dates are a shade cheaper. Turkey figs steady, at the late reduction.

ENGLISH WOOL.—Market quiet, and a little lower prices submitted to.

COLONIAL WOOL.—The market is quiet. The public sales are progressing without much change, except for Port Philip fleece, which is heavy of sale and lower.

FLAX.—Market dull.

HEMP.—Market very flat and lower prices accepted.

SEEDS.—The trade continues firm, and the demand to sowing descriptions is fairly active.

TOBACCO.—The market for all descriptions of North American tobaccos has presented a more animated appearance. Buyers appear to realise the indifferent character and short supply of the last crop. Prices are rather firmer, and any concessions in parcels would be declined by holders. In other growths there is little doing.

METALS.—A rather quiet week in metals. Copper little inquired for, and prices 10s to 20s lower. Iron still well maintained. Tin again higher in prices, but transactions on a small scale. Stocks further reduced. Spelter in moderate request. Lead very sluggish. Tin plates in moderate demand.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

	s	d
Town tallow	44	3
Fat by ditto	2	1
Yellow Russian ditto	46	0
Melted stuff	32	0
Rough ditto	16	0
Greaves	18	0
Good dregs	6	0

Imports for the week 734 casks.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, May 2.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 8,262 head. In the corresponding week in 1869 we received 15,988; in 1868, 4,999; in 1867, 12,019; and in 1866, 7,168 head.

In the cattle trade to-day considerable firmness has been noticed, and there has been a decided tendency to higher rates. The show of beasts has been about an average. From Norfolk a good supply has come to hand in excellent condition, and the arrivals from Scotland, although still short for the season, have shown no deterioration in quality. For

all breeds the demand has been steady, and last Monday's quotations have been readily paid. The best Scots have been sold at 4s 10d to 5s per 8 lbs. With sheep the market has been fairly supplied. A steady business has been transacted at 2d to 4d per 8 lbs more money. The best Downs and half-breds realised 5s 2d to 5s 4d per 8 lbs. Lambs have been dull, and some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining 7s per 8 lbs even for the choicest breeds. Calves have been quiet, and pigs have been in limited request.

SUPPLIES ON SALE.

	May 3, 1869.	May 2, 1870.
Beasts	3,700	2,470
Sheep and Lambs	30,120	21,640
Calves	158	9
Pigs	130	80

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET.

Per 8 lbs by the carcase.

	s	d		s	d		s	d		s	d
Inferior beef	3	0	to	3	8	Inferior mutton	3	4	to	4	6
Middling ditto	3	8		4	0	Middling ditto	4	0		4	4
Prime large ditto	4	0		4	4	Prime ditto	4	8		5	6
Prime small ditto	4	4		4	6	Large pork	3	4		4	6
Veal	4	8		5	0	Small pork	5	0		5	8

Lambs, 6s 8d to 7s 4d.

POTATO MARKETS.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Friday, May 6.—The supplies of potatoes have been moderate. The trade has been firm, but not active, at about late rates. English Shaws, 110s to 130s; Regents, 120s to 140s; Scotch Regents, 100s to 130s; and Rocks, 90s to 110s per ton.

HOP MARKET.

BOROUGH, Friday, May 6.—Quietness has continued to be the feature of the hop market. With only moderate supplies and a continued scarcity of choice qualities the demand ruled heavy, at nominally late quotations:—Mid and East Kents, 7*l* to 12*l* 12s; Weald of Kents, 6*l* to 8*l*; Sussex, 5*l* 12s to 6*l* 12s; Bavarians, 6*l* 6s to 9*l*; French, 5*l* to 6*l* 10s; Americans, 4*l* 10s to 6*l*; Yearlings, 1*l* 10s to 3*l* 10s per cwt.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, May 6.—The public sales of sundry kinds of foreign from the 3rd to 5th inst. comprised about 6,300 ballots Peru, 1,000 bales Lima, 2,200 bags Oporto and Spanish, 1,200 bags Egyptian, 800 bags Mogadore, 1,100 bales Angora, Turkey, &c., 1,200 sheets English and foreign skin wool, 600 ballots Alpaca, and 1,800 bales of different other descriptions. The competition was fair for Oporto, Egyptian, Mogadore, Peruvian, Lima, and Buenos Ayres skin wool, and the prices realised do not vary much from late current rates. About one half of the quantity offered found buyers.

CORN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, May 6.—The market opened strong, and a considerable business in wheat has since been done, partly on speculation, at extreme prices. Flour steady, at full previous rates. Beans very scarce, and 6d to 1s dearer. Oats scarce. Oatmeal 6d per load higher. Indian corn advanced 3d per quarter, and a fair business has been done. Barley and peas unchanged.

WAKEFIELD, Friday, May 6.—The supplies were moderate, and a quiet trade was done in wheat at about last Friday's prices. Barley met with a poor demand. Oats and beans were fully as dear.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY, May 3.

BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Winchep Cheeseman, Plaistow, Essex, tailor.
Edward Baldwin Courtenay, Ryder street, St James's street.
John Harris, Goldsworthy place, Deptford Lower road, carpenter.
Jacob Pederson Heiestad, Water lane, City, ship broker.
James Isaacks Sands, Great Mitchell street, St Luke's, pawnbroker.
Thomas Sharpe, Throgmorton street and Copthall court, City, wine merchant.
Charles Blything, Openshaw, near Manchester, grocer.
Alexander Affleck and John Kirkpatrick Corrie, Liverpool, grocers.
Benjamin Dawson, Huddersfield, plush cutter.
William Ezra Eagles, Aylesbury, saddler.
John Lee, Newsham, Northumberland, grocer.
Margaret Wilson, Ulverston, Lancashire, shipwright.

THE GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Pigot, Finsbury Park Tavern, Seven Sisters' road, licensed victualler.
John Baxter, Oxford street, printer.
William Sketchley, Sloane street, draper.
John Dunkley and Eugene Lefort, King's road, Chelsea, upholsterers.
Robert Grierson, Blackburn, draper.
John Matthews, Elsing. farmer.
Rice Thomas, Glebeland, Merthyr Tydfil, dealer in corn and provisions.
Thomas Lea, Norton bridge, coal and provision dealer.
William Lumb, Greetland, Halifax, cotton waste dealer.
Augustus Kerr Bozzi Granville, Sandford Paper Mills, paper manufacturer.
John Walter Davies, Bridge road, Battersea, tobacconist.
William Tree, New Barnet, builder.
Charles Jordan, Blaenavon, bootmaker.
Thomas Woolley, Spencer street, Birmingham, jeweller.
William Hall, Great Howard street, Liverpool, licensed victualler.
William Joseph Hale, Elliot street, Liverpool, provision dealer.
Frank Dive, Royal Oak Hotel, Hawkhurst, innkeeper.
Edwin Parr, Parklands Keymer, cattle salesman and trainer of horses.
John Curtler, Wychbold, near Droitwich, land agent and scrivener.
Edwin Buckley, Roachey, in Micklehurst, grocer and corn dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Robert Reid, joiner, Blairgowrie.
Archibald Miller, merchant, Glasgow.
David Henry Stuart, farmer, Aldie.
William Bisset, Ewe and Lamb Tavern, South street, Perth.
Alexander Gibson, auctioneer and cabinet maker, Arbroath.
Thomas Conacher, grocer, Gallowgate street, Glasgow.
Joseph Allan, farmer, Randygairn, Birnie.
John Geddes, painter and paint manufacturer, Wishaw.

Official Railway Traffic Returns.

Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile	Dividend per cent. Second half 1868.	First half 1869.	Second half 1869.	Name of Railway	Week ending.	Receipts: Passengers, parcels, &c.	Merchandise minerals, cattle, &c.	Total Receipts.	Same week 1869	Traffic per mile per week.	Miles open in 1870	1869
£	£	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d		1870	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£	£		
1,154,636	11,550	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Belfast and Northern Counties	Apr. 29	953 14 11	1097 9 10	2051 4 9	2358	20	99¾	99¾
670,000	18,611	5 0 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	Blyth and Tyne	23	661 0 0	1959 0 0	2620 0 0	2552	69	36	36
...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India	Mar. 26	5468 15 10	6003 18 8	11472 14 6	11795	36	312	307½
4,801,721	33,345	2 7 6	1 10 0	2 10 0	Bristol and Exeter	May 1	5046 19 3	3137 16 3	8184 15 6	7174	53	151¾	134½
22,205,100	32,900	1 17 6	1 15 0	...	Caledonian	1	12175 0 0	28150 0 0	40325 0 0	39097	59	679½	677½
...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Detroit and Milwaukee	Apr. 7	...	...	5448 0 0	6160	28	189	189
1,000,000	17,460	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Dublin and Drogheda	May 1	1337 16 0	770 13 8	2108 9 8	1887	28	75	75
...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 15 0	East Indian	Mar. 28	...	...	51782 0 0	57631	46	1131	1131
6,926,091	27,815	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 15 0	Glasgow and South-Western	Apr. 23	...	...	12324 0 0	11043	49	250	249
...	...	...	0 10 0	...	Grand Trunk of Canada	23	...	...	29209 0 0	27100	21	1377	1377
29,472,020	39,507	...	0 5 0	0 10 0	Great Eastern	May 1	18277 0 0	20793 0 0	39070 0 0	40007	53	746	746
...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Great Indian Peninsula	Feb. 27	...	...	48204 0 0	34056	45	1062	874½
21,321,860	43,782	3 15 0	2 2 6	3 17 6	Great Northern	May 1	...	...	42311 0 0	38254	86	487	487
3,084,387	13,708	...	...	...	Great North of Scotland	Apr. 23	...	...	3503 0 0	3570	14	256¾	256¾
6,217,299	14,803	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Great Southern & Western (Irish)	22	9999 0 0	5088 0 0	15087 0 0	11588	36	419¾	419¾
49,822,154	35,928	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 12 3	Great Western	May 1	38683 0 0	43125 0 0	81808 0 0	78119	59	1386	1386
...	...	1 0 0	2 10 0	1 10 0	Great Western of Canada	Apr. 22	...	...	17269 0 0	17658	49	349¾	349¾
23,313,922	55,439	3 7 6	3 7 6	3 7 6	Lancashire and Yorkshire	May 1	17862 0 0	30287 0 0	48149 0 0	47435	113	423	411½
57,950,200	40,076	3 7 6	2 15 0	3 10 0	London & North-Western, &c.	1	52981 0 0	77006 0 0	129987 0 0	124349	87	1479½	1423¾
17,609,894	47,853	0 12 6	...	0 10 0	London, Brighton & South Coast	Apr. 30	17737 0 0	6333 0 0	24070 0 0	22767	65	368¾	365½
17,283,241	32,173	2 12 6	2 0 0	2 12 6	London and South-Western	May 1	...	...	30479 0 0	29505	55	553¼	508
17,828,311	129,191	...	...	...	London, Chatham, and Dover	Apr. 24	10707 0 0	2329 0 0	13036 0 0	11586	94	138	136
		...	...	...	Metropolitan Ex. & Branches								
798,677	17,748	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	London, Tilbury, and Southend	24	1388 0 0	512 0 0	1900 0 0	1474	42	45	45
16,016,836	63,559	1 5 0	1 0 0	1 5 0	Manches., Sheffld, & Lincolnshire	May 1	6599 0 0	15990 0 0	22589 0 0	22984	90	249	251½
737,917	19,419	3 15 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	Maryport and Carlisle	Apr. 17	380 0 0	1324 0 0	1704 0 0	1615	45	38	38
6,739,731	898,636	2 5 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	Metropolitan	May 1	...	...	8088 0 0	7630	1078	7½	7½
3,172,612	9 6 188	...	...	...	District	1	...	...	920 0 0	831	283	3¼	3¼
599,135	342,364	...	...	...	St John's Wood	1	...	...	375 0 0	404	214	1¾	1¾
34,799,940	44,051	2 17 6	2 17 6	3 5 0	Midland	1	...	...	68355 0 0	64175	82	825½	761½
3,733,078	14,305	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	Midland Gt Western (Irish)	Apr. 29	2452 6 1	4046 15 11	6499 2 0	6631	24	260¾	260¾
19,984,371	26,365	...	...	...	North British	24	...	...	30930 0 0	30437	41	757½	757½
40,419,917	31,702	3 0 0	2 17 6	3 12 6	North-Eastern—Berwick	30	...	...	84618 0 0	77880	66	1274¾	1242
		2 15 0	2 12 6	3 12 6	Do. York								
		1 15 0	1 13 9	2 10 0	Do. Leeds								
		4 0 0	3 15 0	4 17 6	Do. Carlisle								
		4 2 6	4 0 0	5 0 0	Do. Stockton and Darlington								
3,208,417	275,701	3 0 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	North London	May 1	3843 0 0	2376 0 0	6219 0 0	6626	518	12	11
6,493,185	23,526	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 10 0	North Staffordshire	Apr. 24	...	...	8777 0 0	9177	31	287	273
20,170,783	58,297	2 0 0	1 5 0	2 0 0	South-Eastern	30	22940 19 8	6325 10 11	29266 10 7	26925	81	346	346
2,899,453	26,240	1 8 9	0 16 3	1 13 9	South Devon	May 1	3292 0 0	1494 0 0	4786 0 0	4311	43	110½	110½
1,730,598	27,470	4 10 0	4 15 0	5 0 0	Taff Vale	Apr. 23	...	...	7266 0 0	6971	115	63	63
1,452,448	13,767	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	Ulster	24	1847 0 0	1296 0 0	3143 0 0	2831	30	105¼	105¼

COMMERCIAL TIMES

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

☞ The prices in the following list are carefully revised every Friday afternoon by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

	s	d	s	d
Ashes—duty free				
First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt	0	0	0	0
Montreal	31	9	32	0
First sort Pearl, U.S.	0	0	0	0
Montreal	32	9	33	0
Cocoa—duty 1d per lb				
W. I.—Trinidad..per cwt	62	0	124	0
Grenada	46	0	70	0
Guayaquil	48	0	57	0
Brazil—Para	47	0	55	0
Bahia	42	0	46	0
Coffee—duty 3d per lb				
Jamaica, good middling to fine.....per cwt	81	0	110	0
ne ordinary to mid.	53	0	78	0
Mocha, ungarbled	85	0	97	0
good to fine	115	0	135	0
Ceylon, native, fine ord. and bold	55	0	60	0
good ordinary	52	0	53	0
plantation, good ord. to fine fine ordinary	57	0	65	0
low middling	66	0	68	0
middling to fine	69	6	88	0
Java, &c., low ordinary	32	0	40	0
ord. to good ord.	41	0	52	0
fine ordinary	54	0	66	0
Neilgherry and Tellicherry	61	0	85	0
Mysore, plantation	75	0	98	0
Mysore & Malabar, native	51	0	63	0
Brazil, washed, fine ord. to low middling	54	0	72	0
fine and fine fine ord.	47	0	56	0
good ordinary	44	6	46	6
ordinary	38	0	43	0
Costa Rica and Guatamela, gd. ord. to fine fine ord.	54	0	67	0
middling to fine	69	0	83	0
Cuba, Porto Rica, &c.	54	0	84	0
Drugs and Dyes—duty free				
Aloes, Barbadoes...p cwt	82	6	190	0
Argol, Bologna	0	0	0	0
Bark, Peruvian, pale.plb	1	3	2	4
Quercitron.....per cwt	6	6	0	0
Camphor, unrefined	85	0	92	6
Castol oil, good pale.p lb	0	4½	0	4½
Saffron	29	0	42	0
COCHINEAL				
Teneriffe .....per lb	2	8	3	2
Mexican	2	9	3	0
LAC DYE—Good to fine..	2	4	2	6
TURMERIC				
Bengal .....per cwt	20	3	20	5
Madras	25	0	35	0
China	28	0	30	0
TERRA JAPONICA, Cutch	23	0	24	0
Gambier	16	6	18	6
Dyewoods—duty free	£	s	£	s
BRAZIL WOOD ...per ton	70	0	85	0
FUSTIC, Cuba	9	0	10	0
Jamaica	5	10	7	10
LOGWOOD, Campeachy...	9	10	9	15
Jamaica	5	17	6	0
RED SAUNDERS	8	0	8	5
SAPAN WOOD	12	0	15	0
Eggs- French 120	4s	9d	5s	9d
Fruit—CURRANTS, duty 7s per cwt				
Patras	28	0	32	0
Vostizza	30	0	35	0
Island	28	0	30	0
Gulf	30	0	33	0
Provincial	25	0	26	0
FIGS, duty 7s per cwt				
Turkey ...per cwt d p	30	0	37	0
PLUMS, duty 7s per cwt				
French, bottled	0	0	0	0
German	0	0	0	0
RAISINS, duty 7s per cwt				
Valencia, new	40	0	43	0
Muscatel	45	0	100	0
Smyrna, red & Chesme	32	0	38	0
Sultana	35	0	40	0
ORANGES	s	d	s	d
St Michael, 1st quality, Flat box	16	0	18	0
Do. 2nd quality	9	0	10	0
Valencia	14	0	15	0
Lisbon & St Ubes, ½ ch	0	0	0	0
Sicily .....per box	7	0	8	0
LEMONS				
Messina.....per case	14	0	16	0
Barcelona nuts...per bag	27	0	27	6
Spanish nuts.....p br	32	6	33	0
Brazil nuts	43	0	45	0
Coker nuts.....per 100	19	0	21	0
Flax—duty free	£	s	£	s
Riga K ....per ton	0	0	0	0
— W F P K	75	0	0	0
St Petersburg, 12-head...	53	0	54	0
— 9-head...	44	0	45	0
Egyptian, govt dressed...	0	0	0	0
— native ditto ...	0	0	0	0
Hemp—duty free				
St Ptrsbg, clean, per ton	31	10	0	0
outshot	30	0	0	0
half-clean	29	0	0	0
Riga, Rhine	35	0	0	0
Manilla	53	0	65	0
East Indian Sunn	15	0	21	0
China grass	0	0	0	0
Jute	13	0	21	10
Jute cuttings	15	0	16	0
Jute cuttings	12	0	12	10
Coir—Yarn, good & fine	35	0	60	0
ord. to fair	29	10	33	0
Bre	29	0	36	0
rope	29	0	30	10
junk	30	0	0	0

	s	d	s	d
Hides—Ox & Cow, pr lb	s	d	s	d
B. A. and M. Vid. dry	0	7	0	9½
Do & R. Grande, saltd	0	5½	0	6
Brazil, dry	0	8	0	9½
Drysalted	0	6	0	7½
Drysalted Mauritius	0	6½	0	7½
Rio, dry Rio Grande	0	7	0	9½
West Coast hides	0	8	0	9
Cape, salted	0	3½	0	5½
Australian	0	3½	0	5½
New York	0	4	0	4½
East India	0	6	1	1½
Kips, Russia	0	8	0	10½
S. America Horse, p hide	6	0	11	0
Indigo—duty free				
Bengal.....per lb	1	9	10	1
Oude	2	9	8	6
Madras	3	6	7	0
Kurpah	2	6	8	6
Manilla	0	0	0	0
Leather—per lb				
Crop hides...30 to 45 lbs	1	0½	1	4
do 50 65	1	3	1	7
English Butts 16 24	1	2	1	10
do 28 36	1	6	2	4
Foreign Butts 16 25	1	2	1	8
do 28 50	1	1	1	8
Calf Skins.....28 35	1	10	2	6
do 40 60	1	8	2	6
do 80 100	1	2	2	0
Dressing Hides	1	0½	1	5
Shaved do	1	1	1	4½
Horse Hides, English...	1	0	1	3
do Spanish, per hide	6	0	16	6
Kips, Petersburg, pr lb	1	2	1	7
do East India	0	8	1	10
Metals—COPPER pr ton	£	s	£	s
Sheating, bolts, &c...	75	0	76	0
Bottoms	78	0	0	0
Old	66	0	67	0
Tough cake	71	0	72	0
Best select	72	0	73	0
IRON, per ton	£	s	£	s
Bars, &c., British	7	10	7	15
Nail rods	7	15	8	5
Hoops	8	15	9	5
Sheets	8	15	9	15
Pig, No. 1, Wales	4	0	4	10
Bars	6	10	6	15
Rails	7	0	7	10
Pig, No. 1, Clyde	2	18	3	3
Swedish	10	0	10	5
LEAD, per ton—Eng. pig	18	10	18	15
sheet	19	5	19	10
red lead	19	10	19	15
white do	26	0	0	0
patent shot	22	0	22	5
Spanish pig	18	0	0	0
STEEL, Swedish in kegs	15	0	16	5
in faggots	16	10	0	0
SPELTER, for per ton ...	19	10	19	15
TIN				
English blocks, p ton	134	0	0	0
bars in barrels	135	0	0	0
Refined	137	0	0	0
Banca	137	0	0	0
Straits	135	0	0	0
TIN PLATES, per box	s	d	s	d
Charcoal, I C	27	6	29	0
Coke, I C	23	6	24	6
Oils—Fish	£	s	£	s
Sperm .....per tun	92	0	93	0
Head matter	0	0	0	0
South Sea	37	0	38	0
Seal, pale	43	0	0	0
Cod	41	0	0	0
East India	29	0	30	0
Olive, Gallipoli	0	0	0	0
Sicily	54	0	0	0
Palm .....per ton	40	0	0	0
Cocoa-nut	40	0	46	0
Rapeseed, pale (foreign)	47	0	0	0
Linseed	32	0	0	0
Do cakes (Eng.) p ton	10	10	10	15
Foreign	9	5	10	15
Rape, do	5	12	6	17
Petroleum—per tun				
Crude Pennsylvania..	0	0	0	0
Crude Canadian	0	0	0	0
Refined .....per gal	1s 7½d		1s	8d
Provisions—Duty free				
Butter—Waterford p cwt	112s	0d	120s	0d
Carlow	110	0	118	0
Cork, 4ths, new	102	0	104	0
Limerick	112	0	116	0
Friesland fresh	120	0	122	0
American new	0	0	0	0
Jersey	84	0	120	0
Bacon, singed—Waterf.	71	0	77	0
Hamburg	60	0	63	0
Hams—York	92	0	98	0
Irish	88	0	112	0
Lard—Waterford & Limerick bladder	80	0	84	0
Cork and Belfast do..	78	0	82	0
Firkin and keg Irish..	70	0	74	0
American & Canadian	60	0	0	0
Cask do do	64	0	0	0
Pork—Amer. & Can. p.b	90	0	0	0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p.tc	98	0	112	0
Cheese—Edam	56	0	66	0
Gonda	58	0	62	0
Canter	26	0	31	0
American	70	0	72	0
Rice—duty free				
Carolina ..... per cwt	0	0	0	0
Bengal, white	9	0	13	6
— cargo	7	3	9	3
Madras	9	0	10	0
Arracan, Rangoon, &c..	7	6	10	0
Java	10	0	18	0
Sago—duty 4½d per cwt				
Pearl.....per cwt	17	6	23	6
Saltpetre—				
Bengal.....per cwt	22	6	25	0
Bombay and Madras ...	19	0	22	0
English, refined	26	6	27	0
NITRATE OF SODA	17	6	18	0

	s	d	s	d
Seeds—				
Caraway .....pr cwt	43	0	46	0
Canary .....per qr	46	0	51	0
Clover, red.....per cwt	52	0	84	0
white	60	0	90	0
Coriander	20	0	21	0
Linseed, foreign, per qr	54	0	60	0
English	60	0	62	0
Black Sea	58	6	59	0
Bombay	61	6	62	0
Mustard, br.....p bush	12	0	16	0
white	12	0	14	0
Rape. per last of 10 qrs. £	42	0	44	0
Silk—duty free	s	d	s	d
Surdah .....per lb	26	0	31	0
Cossimbuzar	18	6	28	6
Gonatea	17	6	30	0
Comercolly	17	6	28	6
China, Tsatlee	24	6	33	6
Taysaam	21	0	27	0
Canton	15	0	23	0
RAWS—White Novi	43	0	48	0
Fossombrone	43	0	46	0
Royals	0	0	0	0
Milan	39	0	42	0
ORGANZINES				
Piedmont, 22-24	46	0	50	0
Do. 24-28	45	0	48	0
Milan & Bergam 18-20	46	0	50	0
Do. 22-24	44	0	46	0
Do. 24-28	0	0	0	0
Do. 28-32	0	0	0	0
TRAMS—Milan, 22-24 ...	42	0	46	0
Do. 24-28 ...	42	0	46	0
BRUTIAS—Short reel	46	0	52	0
PERSIANS	16	0	17	6
ces—PEPPER, duty free				
alabar, &c.....per lb	0	4¾	0	5½
tern	0	4¾	0	5¼
ite	0	6	1	6
PIMENTO, duty free				
mid and good ...per lb	0	2	0	2½
CINNAMON, duty free				
Ceylon, 1, 2, 3	2	3	3	7
Malabar & Tellicherry	0	0	0	0
CASSIA LIGNEA, duty free.....per cwt	118	0	119	0
CLOVES, duty free				
Amboyna and Bencoolen .....per lb	0	5	1	0
Zanzibar and Bourbon	0	3½	0	3¾
GINGER, duty free.				
E. India, com.....p cwt	25	6	26	6
Do Cochin & Calicut	38	0	120	0
African	26	0	26	6
MACE, duty free...per lb	2	8	3	9
NUTMEGS, duty free p lb	1	6	4	4
Spirits—Rum, duty 10s 2d per gal.				
Jamaica, per gal., bond,				
15 to 25 O P	2	6	2	8
30 to 35 —	3	6	3	8
fine marks	4	0	4	6
Demerara, proof	2	1	2	2
Leeward Island —	1	10	1	1
East India —	1	7	1	
Foreign —	1	6	1	7
Brandy, duty 10s 5d p gal				
Vintage of 1869	5	2	0	0
1st brand 1868	6	4	6	5
in hhds 1867	6	7	6	9
1865	7	6	9	0
Geneva, common	2	4	2	6
Fine	3	0	3	2
Corn spirits, pf duty paid...	12	2	0	0
Spirits f.o.b. Exportation	2	0	0	0
Malt spirits, duty paid	12	8	13	8
Sugar—Per cwt—Duty paid				
British plantation— Duty.	s	d	s	d
grocery yellow 5/3	31	6	36	0
refining ..... 4/.4/9&5/3	24	6	31	0
Foreign Muscovado, low to fine yel. grocery ...5/3	31	6	36	0
lw to gd refi ...4/.4/9&5/3	24	6	31	0
Mauritius, crystalised—				
Nos. 15 à 17..... 5/3	35	0	37	0
13 à 14..... 5/3	33	6	34	6
10 à 12..... —	30	6	32	6
Syrups, lw to gdy l. 4/9&5/3	27	6	31	6
lw to fine brown. 4/&4/9	21	0	27	0
Bengal, Benares, low to fine white .....5/3&5/8	32	6	37	6
Date, lw to fine yl 4/9&5/3	27	6	32	0
very low to fine brown..... 4/&4/9	19	0	26	6
Penang, superior yellow to good white.....5/3&5/8	34	0	36	0
low to fine yellow. 4/9&5/3	29	0	33	0
lw to fine brown...4/&4/9	18	6	28	6
Madras—				
crystalised white 5/8	35	0	38	6
low to fine yellow. 5/3	30	6	34	6
Native, low brown to low yellow .....4/&4/9	19	0	25	0
Jaggery 4/	19	0	21	6
Siam and China, low to good white.....5/3&5/8	34	0	36	0
low to fine yellow and grey ..... 4/9&5/3	27	6	33	6
brown .....4/&4/9	19	0	26	6
Manilla, clayed, common to good 4/	24	6	25	6
Muscovado 4/	20	0	22	0
Java—				
low to good white ... 5/8	35	0	36	0
low to fine yellow and grey 5/3	30	0	34	6
Havana, white, above No. 18..... .....—	0	0	0	0
Florette, Nos. 15 à 18. 5/8	35	0	37	0
yellow, 12 à 14. 5/3	32	0	34	6
— 10 à 11. —	30	0	31	0
brown 7 à 9...4/9	26	0	29	0
Bahia & Maroim, low grey to good white 5/3	30	0	33	0
low to fine brown...4/&4/9	19	6	20	6
Pernam, Paraiba, & Maceio, low to good white. 5/3	31	6	33	0
yellow ..... 4/9&5/3	28	0	31	0
low to fine brown. 4/&4/9	20	0	27	6
Beetroot ..... —	0	0	0	

	s	d	s	d
REFINED—For consumption	s	d	s	d
8 to 10 lb loaves	0	0	0	0
12 to 14 lb loaves	0	0	0	0
Titlers, 22 to 24 lb	47	0	0	0
Lumps, 45 lb	45	0	0	0
Wet crushed	44	0	0	0
Pieces	33	0	43	0
Bastard	30	0	34	0
Treacle	19	0	0	0
For export, free on board				
Turkey loaves, 1 to 4 lb.	0	0	0	0
6 lb loaves	40	0	0	0
10 lb do	39	0	0	0
14 lb do	0	0	0	0
Titlers, 22 to 28 lb	38	0	0	0
Lumps, 40 to 45 lb	0	0	0	0
Crushed	35	0	0	0
Bastards	22	0	26	0
Treacle	19	0	20	0
Dutch, refined, f.o.b. n Holland				
6 lb loaves	40	0	0	0
10 lb do	39	0	0	0
Superfine crushed	33	0	0	0
No. 1, crushed	32	0	0	0
No. 2	31	6	0	0
Belgian refined, f.o.b. at Antwerp				
4 and 3 Kilo loaves	37	6	38	0
Crushed, 1	32	0	0	0
Tallow—Duty free				
Town Tallow.....per cwt	0	0	0	0
St Petersburg, 1st Y C...	44	3	0	0
Tar—Stockholm, pr brl...	19	6	0	0
Archangel	18	6	0	0
Tea—duty 6d per lb				
Congou.	0	6½	2	8
Souchong	1	1	2	6
Ning Yong and Oolong	0	10	2	2
Flowery Pekoe,	0	10	3	6
Orange Pekoe	0	7	1	10
Foo Chow	1	1½	2	2
Caper, Canton	0	6	2	2
Foo Chow	1	2	2	0
Twankay, common	0	10	0	0
fair to good	0	0	0	0
fine to Hyson kind ...	1	1	1	1½
Hyson, skin	0	9	0	11
Hyson	0	11	3	8
Young Hyson	0	7	2	10
Imperial	0	9	2	8
Gunpowder	0	9½	3	0
Japan	0	11	1	2
Timber—Timber and Hewn Wood—Dantzic & Memel fir...per load	40	0	80	0
Riga fir	57	0	62	0
Swedish fir	44	0	53	0
Canada red pine	50	0	95	0
— yellowpine, large	80	0	100	0
— — small	60	0	70	0
N. Brnswk. & Can. Bd. pine	80	0	95	0
Quebec oak	115	0	125	0
Baltic oak	50	0	125	0
African oak	120	0	140	0
Indian teake	240	0	260	0
Wainscot logs 18 ft each	45	0	105	0
Deals and Sawn and Prepared Wood				
Norway, Peterbsg stand £	10	0	12	10
Swedish	7	10	10	0
Russian	10	0	12	10
Finland	6	10	8	0
Canada 1st pine	16	0	17	10
— 2nd	11	10	12	10
American spruce	7	0	7	10
Dantzic deck, each	12s	0	23s	0
Staves				
Baltic, per mille.....£100	0	150	0	
Quebec, per standard do.	65	0	67	10
Tobacco—dy 3/plb&5pct	s	d	s	d
Maryland, per lb, bond	0	6	0	9
Virginia leaf	0	5	0	9
— stript	0	6	0	10½
Kentucky leaf	0	4	0	10
— stript	0	6	0	9½
Negrohead ...duty 4s 6d	1	1	2	6
Columbian lf. dy 3s & 5pc	0	6½	2	2
Havana	1	6	6	0
— cigars, bd duty 5s	6	0	22	0
Turpentine—Per cwt				
American Spirits, wthcks	30	6	0	0
French do	29	6	0	0
Rough	0	0	0	0
Wool—ENGLISH—Per pack of 240 lbs				
Fleeces S. Down hogs...£	12	10	13	0
Half-bred hogs	15	0	16	0
Kent fleeces	14	0	15	0
S. Dwn ewes & wthrs	12	0	13	0
Leicester do	13	10	14	10
Sorts—Clothing, picklcs	15	0	16	10
Prime	14	10	15	0
Choice	13	0	14	0
Super	12	0	12	10
Combing—Wethr mat	15	0	15	10
Picklock	13	0	13	10
Common	11	0	12	0
Hog matching	15	0	16	10
Picklock matching...	13	10	14	10
Super do ...	11	0	12	0
COLONIAL—	s	d	s	d
Sydney.-Fleece & lamb	1	0	1	10
Scoured, &c.	1	2	2	0
Unwashed	0	5	0	9
Locks and pieces ...	0	6	1	1
Slipe and skins	0	9	1	4
P. Philip-Fleece & lamb	1	1	2	1
Scoured, &c.	1	2	2	0
Unwashed	0	7	1	0
Locks and pieces ...		10	1	5
Adelade-Fleece & lamb	0	9	1	4
Scoured, &c.	0	10	1	4
Unwashed	0	5	0	8
Locks and pieces	0	3	0	5
V.D.Ld.-Fleece & lamb	0	10½	1	11
Scoured, &c.	0	11	1	8
Unwashed	0	5	0	9
Locks and pieces ...	0	3	0	7
Cape G. Hope—Fleece and lamb	0	9½	1	0
Scoured, &c.	0	11½	1	3
Unwashed	0	6	0	8

STATEMENT

Of Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the 18 weeks ending April 30, 1870, showing the Stock on April 30, compared with the corresponding period of 1869.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

*** Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for Exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

EAST AND WEST INDIAN PRODUCE, &c.

SUGAR.

	Imported.		Exported.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
British Plantation.	1869	1870	1869	1870.	1869	1870	1869	1870
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India...	22131	18665	537	60	30061	15184	11717	12695
Mauritius ...	3796	6882	506	642	6200	2974	3485	6020
Bengal & Pg.	2794	1137	113	52	2471	1921	1819	4477
Madras	2713	2170	90	79	1178	2868	4873	7864
Total B. P.	31734	28854	1246	833	39010	22947	21894	31056
Foreign.								
Siam, &c. ...	15886	6591	882	1418	5168	8515	44105	32365
Cuba & Hav.	3036	1596	416	808	3353	2964	4935	7430
Brazil.....	395	324	115	169	1039	288	294	159
P. Rico, &c...	240	342	98	7	1491	1758	839	1644
Beetroot ...	7887	12499	...	...	8232	10830	1886	3622
Total Frgn	27444	21852	1541	2402	19283	24385	52059	45220
Grand Total	59178	50706	2787	3235	59193	47332	73953	76276

MOLASSES.

	Imported.		Exported.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India..	1722	1540	426	471	2424	1592	823	3376
Foreign	772	99	239	46	769	180	866	619
Total ...	2494	1639	665	517	3193	1772	1689	3995
MELADO ...	1	87	...	28	6	65	2	1

RUM.

	Imported.		Exported and delivered to Vat.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals
West India..	948935	774405	399960	359145	716985	663985	1784925	1358100
East India...	91305	120780	70605	71685	18255	11025	31725	173970
Foreign	58065	31810	115595	63530	6525	3600	60500	117270
			Exported.					
Vatted	567470	434205	437670	316350	55620	65610	226710	217215
Total ...	1664375	1361230	1023830	810610	794385	744220	2103860	1866555

COCOA.

	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
B.Plantation	26485	23020	1732	810	21646	19923	23908	20923
Foreign	14497	4276	6755	5740	2070	3009	19683	17998
Total ...	40982	27296	8487	6550	23716	22932	43591	38921

COFFEE.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India...	248	1028	120	237	121	271	209	878
Ceylon	9038	8359	8268	6275	3655	3392	8267	12606
East India...	2065	674	2454	1209	1460	1217	2113	2498
Mocha	165	24	39	35	53	38	178	106
Brazil.....	3090	1680	3633	2411	359	194	1143	2122
Other Forgn.	476	275	888	502	549	565	449	1111
Total ...	15083	12040	15402	10669	6197	5707	12359	19321
RICE	29107	9950	...	...	20409	19012	41337	40389

PEPPER.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White.....	167	73	...	...	282	285	540	566
Black	1490	1721	...	...	1053	1429	1675	1161
	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs
NUTMEGS..	941	677	...	...	455	455	1889	1932
CAS. LIG....	5117	2414	...	...	2605	2039	4207	3564
CINNAMON	11907	13302	...	...	6881	6484	7639	19646
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO...	17782	9151	...	...	3554	8507	42127	41228

RAW MATERIALS, DYESTUFFS, &c.

	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
COCHNEAL	10078	11028	...	...	8506	8540	10574	12220
	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
LAC DYE...	1404	2091	...	...	2195	1434	2785	4993
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
LOGWOOD	2869	9644	...	...	3211	7283	279	6682
FUSTIC.....	645	1224	...	...	593	692	860	1633

INDIGO.

	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
East India...	6684	5253	...	...	5612	5188	11029	11842
	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
Spanish	11588	7104	...	...	6615	5442	7075	5875

SALTPETRE.

Nitrate of	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Potass ...	1802	3585	...	...	3283	5569	2708	2641
Nitrate Soda	1537	891	...	...	2271	1364	834	342

COTTON

	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
American ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	51	...	...	...	34	...	44	...
E. India, &c	108145	58876	...	...	170056	123549	59454	34482
Liverpool, all kinds	907078	1129626	115771	115408	801470	803040	351540	562790
Total ...	1010274	1188502	115771	115408	971540	926589	411038	597272

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR MAY.

	Due Date.	Amount per share. Already Paid.	"Call." £ s d	No. of Shares. £	Amount. £
North British Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture Stck, 1868	15 ...	70 ...	30 0 0 ...	1,000,000 ...	300,000
South-Eastern Five per Cent. Debenture Stock, 1868.....	2 ...	35 ...	5 0 0 ...	not known	

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

Traffic Receipts.—The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending April 24 amounted, on 13,745 miles, to 827,323*l*, and for the corresponding week in 1869, on 13,581 miles, to 766,181*l*, showing an increase of 164 miles and of 61,142*l*. The gross receipts on 14 of the principal railways amounted, for the week, on 9,996 miles, to 664,774*l*, and for the corresponding week last year, on 9,865 miles, to 638,826*l*, showing an increase of 131 miles and of 45,948*l*. The total receipts for the week show a decrease of 8,925*l*, as compared with those of the preceding week, ending the 17th of April.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKETS.

LONDON.

Tuesday, May 3.—The transactions in the share markets to-day were on the average higher, and the official list showed in colonial and foreign railways a rise of 2 in Atlantic and St Lawrence, $\frac{1}{2}$ each in Grand Trunk of Canada (1st preference), Buenos Ayres (Great Southern), and Illinois Central, $\frac{1}{4}$ each in Great Western of Canada and Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin), and $\frac{1}{8}$ each in Antwerp and Rotterdam and Buenos Ayres (Salado Extension); a fall of $\frac{1}{2}$ each in Eastern Bengal, Lemberg-Czernovitz, Northern of France, and San Paulo, $\frac{1}{4}$ each in Bahia and San Francisco and Recife and San Francisco; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian relapsed $1\frac{1}{8}$. In mines. East Basset and West Chiverton were each 1 better, Tan-yr-Allt $\frac{1}{2}$, and Penrhyn and Pacific each $\frac{1}{4}$. In banks and telegraphs, an improvement of 1 in London and Brazilian, $\frac{1}{2}$ each in City and London Joint Stock, and $\frac{1}{8}$ further in French Cable; a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ in Great Northern, China and Japan Extension, $\frac{1}{4}$ each in British Australian, and Marseilles, Algiers and Malta, and $\frac{1}{8}$ in Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta. In miscellaneous, Italian Irrigation (6 per cent. bonds) were 1 better, ditto (Canal Cavour) $\frac{1}{4}$, and Rio Improvements $\frac{1}{2}$; Royal Mail and Scottish Australian Investment were each 1 lower, Telegraph Construction $\frac{1}{2}$, and Ebbw Vale $\frac{1}{4}$.

Wednesday, May 4.—The share markets to-day showed but few alterations, and the transactions recorded in the official list were:—In colonial and foreign railways, an improvement of $\frac{1}{2}$ in Northern Railway of Buenos Ayres, $\frac{1}{8}$ in Sambre and Meuse, 3 each in Detroit and Milwaukee (1st mortgage bonds) and ditto (2nd mortgage bonds), Atlantic and St Lawrence a further $\frac{1}{2}$, and Antwerp and Rotterdam and Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin) a further $\frac{1}{4}$ each; Lemberg-Czernowitz recovered $\frac{1}{4}$, and Lombardo-Venetian $\frac{3}{16}$; Great Luxembourg were $\frac{1}{2}$ lower. In mines, a rise of $\frac{1}{4}$ in South Condurrow and $\frac{1}{8}$ in Capula Silver, and a fall of $\frac{1}{4}$ in Grenville. In banks and telegraphs, Anglo-Austrian were 1 lower, Chartered Mercantile of India and Atlantic Telegraph $\frac{1}{2}$ each, Anglo-Mediterranean, British Indian Submarine, and West India and Panama each $\frac{1}{4}$, Anglo-American $\frac{1}{8}$, British Australian $\frac{1}{4}$, and Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta $\frac{3}{8}$ further; French Cable relapsed $\frac{1}{8}$. In gas and miscellaneous, a rise of 3 in Phœnix, $\frac{1}{2}$ in Great Central, $\frac{1}{4}$ in Berlin Waterworks, and $\frac{1}{8}$ in Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada; a fall of $\frac{1}{2}$ in Continental Union, and $\frac{7}{8}$ further in Telegraph Construction and Maintenance.

Thursday, May 5.—The transactions in the share market to-day showed an improvement, with the exception of telegraph shares, which were again lower. The closing quotations in the official list exhibited, in colonial and foreign railways, a rise of $\frac{1}{2}$ each in Eastern Bengal and Pennsylvanian (general mortgage), a further $\frac{1}{2}$ in Atlantic and St Lawrence, and $\frac{1}{8}$ each in Antwerp and Rotterdam and Lombardo-Venetian. In mines, Cape Copper were $2\frac{1}{2}$ lower. In banks, an improvement of 1 each in London and Brazilian and London and Westminster, $\frac{1}{2}$ each in London Bank of Mexico and London Joint Stock, $\frac{1}{4}$ in London and River Plate, and $\frac{3}{8}$ in Imperial Ottoman; a decline of 1 each in Albion and Oriental Bank Corporation, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in Bank of British Columbia. In telegraphs, a fall of 2 in Submarine, $\frac{1}{2}$ each in British Indian Extension and China Submarine, $\frac{1}{4}$ each in British Indian Submarine, and Marseilles Algiers, and Submarine (Scrip), a further $\frac{1}{4}$ each in Anglo-Mediterranean and British Australian, and a further $\frac{1}{8}$ each in Falmouth, Gibraltar, and French Cable. In gas and miscellaneous, Equitable were 1 better, Imperial 1, also Foreign and Colonial Trust and Hudson's Bay 1 each, and Rio Janeiro Improvements $\frac{1}{2}$; and Indiarubber Telegraph Works were $1\frac{1}{4}$ lower.

Friday, May 6.—Foreign bonds met with very little demand, and on a few realisations Turkish Five per Cents. of 1865 have declined $\frac{1}{2}$. Italian, Spanish, and Egyptian, were steady. The Scrip of the New Egyptian Loan, $\frac{1}{8}$ premium. Operations in railway shares were not large, but, there still being sellers, values have made a further retrograde movement. Great Western were $\frac{1}{2}$ lower, London and North-Western $\frac{1}{4}$, Metropolitan $\frac{1}{4}$, and South-Eastern $\frac{1}{4}$. American securities were a little weak. United States Five-Twenty Bonds have declined $\frac{1}{8}$: Erie, $18\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{3}{4}$; Illinois, $111\frac{7}{8}$ to $112\frac{1}{4}$; United States Five-Twenty Bonds, $88\frac{1}{4}$ to $88\frac{1}{2}$; ditto 1865, $87\frac{3}{4}$ to 88; ditto, 1867, $89\frac{3}{4}$ to 90; ditto, Ten-Forty Bonds, $85\frac{1}{2}$ to 86; Atlantic and Great Western Eight per Cents., $31\frac{1}{2}$ to 32; ditto ditto Seven per Cents., $27\frac{1}{2}$ to 28.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List

THE LATEST OFFICIAL PRICES ARE GIVEN.

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	London.
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	81
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	73½
Stock	100	100	Cambrian	17½
5891	50	50	Cork and Bandon	.....
8448	20	20	Cornwall	3
Stock	100	100	Dublin and Belfast Junction	.....
Stock	100	100	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn Junc	71
33793	20	20	East London	5
Stock	100	100	Glasgow and South-Western	117½
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern, Ordinary Stock	42
Stock	100	100	Do. East Anglian Stock	7
Stock	100	100	Great North of Scotland	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	121½
			Do. A Stock	127½
			Do. B Stock	130
Stock	100	100	Great Southern & Western (I)	102
Stock	100	100	Great Western—Original	71½
Stock	100	100	Do. South Wales	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. West Midland—Oxford	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. do. Newport	.....
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	129½
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton & South Coast	45
Stock	100	100	London, Chatham, and Dover	15¾
Stock	100	100	Do Metropolitan Ex, A	11
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	127
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	91
Stock	100	100	Manches., Shef., & Lincolnshire	51½
Stock	100	100	Metropolitan	75¼
Stock	100	100	Do. Extension	.. ...
60000	10	10	Do. New Redeemable	10½
Stock	100	100	Metropolitan District	34½
Stock	100	100	Midland	125¾
Stock	100	100	Do. Birmingham and Derby	96
Stock	100	100	North British	36½
Stock	100	100	Do. Edinb., Perth, & Dundee	14
Stock	100	100	North Eastern—Berwick	134¾
40937	25	333s	Do. G. N. E. Purchase	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Leeds	88
Stock	100	100	Do. York	132½
Stock	100	100	Do. Carlisle	177½
Stock	100	100	Do. Stockton and Darlington	182
Stock	100	100	North London	121½
30000	10	6¼	Do. 1868	8½
Stock	100	100	North Staffordshire	62
Stock	100	100	North and S.-Western Junction	103½
Stock	100	100	Rhymney	55
Stock	100	100	Shropshire Union	63½
Stock	100	100	South Devon	47
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	76¾
15000	20	20	Staines, Wokingham, & Woking	12½
Stock	100	100	Taff Vale	.....
23270	10	6	Do. C	.....
Stock	100	100	Waterford and Central Ireland	.....
			PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	89
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10l 4½ per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do Scottish N.E., 4½ per cent.	85
Stock	100	100	Do do Midland Stock	.....
7680	6½	6½	Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Dundee, Perth, & Aberd. Junc.	106
Stock	100	100	Glasgow & S.-W. guar 5. p cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern, E. C. Ext. No. 1	104
Stock	100	100	Do. No. 2	103
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent Preference	118
Stock	100	100	Do. Eastern Union 4 p c guar.	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Norfolk 5 per ct Ext. 1846	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Great Eastern 5 p ct Pref.	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. E. U., Harwich 4 pc shares	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Woodbridge Ext. 4pr cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 p c Redeem. at 10 p c pm	109
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent do	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 pr ct do. at 5 pr ct pm	105
Stock	100	100	Do. Leeds, Brad., & Hal. 6 p c	.....
Stock	100	100	Gt South & Wst. (Ireland) 4 p c	97
Stock	100	100	Gt West. Joint RentCharge g 5pc	109
Stock	100	100	Do. (Berks, & Hants Ex) 5 p c	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Preference 4½ per cent	94
Stock	100	100	Do. Irredeemable 4 per cent	84
Stock	100	100	Do. 5l p c Redm. Preference	104
Stock	100	100	Do. Birmingham guar. Stock.	76½
Stock	100	100	Do. Birmingham Pref. Stock	125
Stock	100	100	Do. Chester guarantee Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 8 per cent Pref. Stock	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. S. Wales guar. 4 per cent.	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do W. M.—Oxf. 1st gua. Stock	123
Stock	100	100	Do. 2nd guarantee Stock	120
Stock	100	100	Do. Newport 5 per cent pref. redeemable at 5 pr cent pm	104
Stock	100	100	Do. perpetual 6 p c preference option till 1866	124
Stock	100	100	Do. perpetual 6 per cent. with option till 1869	.....
456600	100	100	Lancaster and Carlisle, 4½ p cnt	.....
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6p ct	133½
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent (E. Lancashire	137¾
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ pc (Blackburn Purchase)	101
Stock	100	100	London and Blackwall, 4½ p c St	.....
Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, 5 per cent guarantee Stock No. 1	102
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do No. 2	101
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent do	120
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do No. 4	100
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent 1858	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 7 p cent. Preference Stock	132½
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per ct do. (W. E. & C.P.)	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 4 per cent 1859	79½
Stock	100	100	London Chatham and Dover	49
Stock	100	100	Lon. & N.-W., Cov. & Nun. 5 p c	112
Stock	100	100	Do. Bedford and Cambridge	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Shrewsbury & Welshpool	.....
Stock	100	100	London & S.-Western, 7 per cent	142½
Stock	100	100	Manch., Shef., and Lincolnshire	125
172800	6	6	Do. 6l	6½

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	Name of Company.	London.
Stock	100	100	Man. Shef. & Linc. 3½ per cent.	69
62830	10	8	Do. Redeemable 6 per cent	6½
Stock	100	100	Midland Cons. 6 per cent Stock	134½
Stock	100	100	Do. Con. Bristol & Birm 6 p c	134
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent redeemable	101
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent irredeemable	101
Stock	100	100	Do. Leices. & Hitch. 4 p c Stk	91
Stock	100	100	North British	103
Stock	100	100	Do. E. & G., 4 per cent S. & D.	83
Stock	100	100	Do. No. 2, 5 per cent	101
Stock	100	100	Do. Border Union 5½ per cent	109
Stock	100	100	N.E.—Consolidated pref. 4 pr ct	91½
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent. redeemable	102
Stock	100	100	Do. Berwk., G.N.E. 4 p c pref.	.....
60872	25	10	Do. York, Hull & Selby Purc.	10
Stock	100	100	Do. Stcktn & Darln., A 5 p ct	112
Stock	100	100	Do. B and C 6 per cent	134
Stock	100	100	Do. W. Hartlepool Harbour&R	90
58500	20	20	North Staffordshire	21
20000	10s	10s	South Devon Annuities 10s	10
4935	10s	10s	Do. Tavistock Annuities, 10s	10
14512	10	10	Do. Fixed 4½ per cent.	8¾
40000	17½d	17½d	Sth-East.—(Readng Ann. 17½d)	22½
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	98
Stock	100	100	Do. Fixed 4½ per cent	98
Stock	100	100	Taff Vale, No. 1	.....
Stock	100	100	Waterford and Central Ireland	.....
			LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.	
Stock	100	100	Birkenhead	93
2102	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent. preference	102
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	92
Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	55
Stock	100	100	Do. 5½ per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent	113
Stock	100	100	Clydesdale Junction	.....
Stock	100	100	East Lincolnshire, gua. 6 pr cent	133
10160	25	25	Gloucester and Dean Forest	.....
Stock	100	100	Gt Eastern, Newm. &c. 5 pr cent	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. East Anglican B, 6 p c prf	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. C, 7 per cent Preference	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. No. 1, 5 per cent. stock	103
Stock	100	100	G. Western, W. Midland, Hereford	165
14000	50	50	Hull and Selby	111
Stock	100	100	Lancaster and Carlisle	222½
Stock	100	100	London and Blackwall	57
Stock	100	100	London and Chatham 4½ pr cent	.....
Stock	100	100	London and Greenwich	.....
Stock	100	100	Do. Preference	.....
Stock	100	100	London, Tilbury, and Southend.	94
Stock	100	100	Lowestoft, guarantee 4 per cent	81
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent	.....
...	5½	5½	Manchester, Buxton, & Matlock	.....
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	92
16862	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 pr cent	55
5391	50	50	Do. 6 per cent	.....
Stock	100	100	North-Western A perp pref 5 p c	110
Stock	100	100	Notting. & Granth. Rlwy. & Cnal.	93
22800	25	25	Preston and Wyre	45
Stock	100	100	Royston, Hitchin, and Stepreth	133
Stock	100	100	Shrewsbury and Hereford	133
23935	10	8	Do. do	10¾
Stock	100	100	South Staffordshire	.....
Stock	100	100	South Yorkshire and River Dun	103
Stock	100	100	Do 4 per cent guaranteed	83
Stock	100	100	Do 5 per cent guaranteed	103
Stock	100	100	Vale of Neath	.....
Stock	100	100	Victoria Station, Pimlico	177
Stock	100	100	West Cornwall	63½
3200	20	20	West London, Class A	.....
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	86
			DEBENTURE STOCKS.	
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern	88
Stock	100	100	Do A	110½
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	100
Stock	100	100	Great Western	103½
Stock	100	100	Do New Issue	113
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	99½
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton &c.	50
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	100
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	98
Stock	100	100	Metropolitan District	116
Stock	100	100	Midland	99½
Stock	100	100	North British, E. P. and D. B.	.....
Stock	100	100	North Eastern	107
Stock	100	100	North London	106
Stock	100	100	South-Eastern, 5 per cent	113
			BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	
...	100	100	Atlantic and St Lawrence	83
Stock	100	100	Bombay, Bar. & C. India guar.	108
...	20	20	Do. Extension	21¼
60000	20½	20½	Buffalo and Lake Huron	3⅞
15000	10	10	Do Preference	6
Stock	100	100	Buffalo, Brant., & Goderich, 6 pc	92½
Stock	100	100	Calcutta & Sth. East., guar. 5 p c	.....
Stock	100	100	Cape Town and Dock 6 p c guar.	62½
Stock	100	100	Demerara, 7 pr. ct. perpet. pref.	104
Stock	100	100	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 pr cent	109½
Stock	100	100	East Indian	115
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 p ct debentures, 1869-71	113
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent. do., 1870-71	113
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent. do., 1870	100½
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent do., 1872	100
Stock	100	100	Grand Trunk of Canada	15¼
Stock	100	100	Do. Equipment Mort. Bonds	95
Stock	100	100	Do. First Preference Bonds	63½
Stock	100	100	Do. Second Preference Bonds	46⅞
Stock	100	100	Do. Third Preference Stock	37
Stock	100	100	Do. Fourth Preference Stock	20¾
Stock	100	100	Great Indian Penin. guar. 5 p ct	111
23878	20	12	Do. do.	13¾
45655	20	6	Do. New	7⅞
Stock	100	100	Do 4 per cent Deben. Stock	91
Stock	100	100	Great Sth. of India guar. 5 pr ct	107½
Stock	100	100	Do guaranteed 4½ per cent	102

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	Name of Company.	London.
149700	20½	20½	Great Western of Canada, Shares	16¾
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent Bonds 1873	103
Stock	100	100	Do. 5½ per cent. 1877-8	99
..	100	100	Indian Tramway, L. guar 5 p c	.....
Stock	100	100	Madras guaranteed 5 per cent	109½
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	103
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	99
210000	...	100	N. Rail. of Canada, 6 pc. 1st pf Bds	96
Stock	100	100	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 p c	107½
Stock	100	100	Scinde guaranteed 5 per cent	107½
Stock	100	100	Do. Delhi do	107½
...	20	5	Do. do	6½
Stock	100	100	Do. Punjaub do	107½
Stock	100	100	Do. Indus Steam Flotilla	.....
			FOREIGN.	
50000	10	10	Antwerp and Rotterdam	12¾
90000	20	20	Bahia and San Francisco, Lim., guaranteed 7 per cent	17½
42500	5	5	Belgian Eastern Junction	2⅞
37500	20	20	B. Ayres, G. Southern, g 7 p c Lim	24½
50000	20	20	Central Argentine, guar. 7 pr ct	21½
60000	16	16	Dunaburg & Witepsk, Lim. g. 5 p c	18⅞
75000	20	18	Dutch Rhenish	25½
25000	20	6	Do.	9½
500000	20	20	Eastern of France	24½
100000	20	20	Great Luxembourg	13⅞
110165	4	4	Do. Obligations	3⅞
62500	20	20	Lemberg-Czernowitzg, g. 7p.c.L.	17¼
60000	20	20	Mexican, Limited	3⅞
26595	20	20	Namur & Liege gua. 14f per ann	10½
10000	20	20	Do. guar. 6 per cent Pref.	23
525000	16	16	Northern of France	47
15000	10	10	N. Rail. of Buenos Ayres g. 7 p c	9½
47500	20	20	Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	7½
577500	20	20	Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	41
300000	20	20	Paris and Orleans	38½
60000	20	20	Recife & San Francisco (g. 7 pc)	16
81000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	7½
17000	10	10	Do. 5½ per cent Preference	10
100000	20	20	San Paulo, Limited, guar. 7 p c	20½
750000	20	20	S. Austrian & Lombardo-Venetn	15¾
156250	20	20	Do. Obligation	9⅞
134000	20	20	Southern of France	26
40000	20	20	Turin and Savona	2½
26757	8½	8½	West Flanders	10½
20000	10	10	Do. 5½ per cent. Preference	11
300000	20	20	Western and N.-W. of France	24
			BRITISH MINES.	
12000	5	5	Assheton, Limited	9½
8000	...	9¾	Chiverton	1½
2900	...	33½	Clifford Amalgamated	.....
1024	...	1	Devon Gt Consols (Tavistock)	115
512	...	26¾	East Bassett (Illogan)	8¾
6144	...	2¾	East Caradon	4½
6000	...	3¾	East Carn Brea	.....
6000	...	3½	East Grenville	2¼
1906	...	69s	East Lovell	27
486	...	72	Grambler & St Aubyn (Gwennap)	.....
12500	4	4	Great Laxey, Limited	18½
6000	...	1½	Great South Tolgus	.....
5908	...	40	Great Wheal Vor (Helston)	11½
6000	...	10¼	Grenville	1¼
1024	...	170s	Herod's-Foot	40
6000	...	110s	Hingston Downs	1
896	...	13½	Margaret (Uny Lelant)	8
9000	...	4½	Marke Valley	6¾
400	...	59¼	New Seton	40
700	...	54½	North Roskear	.....
5640	...	71s	North Wheal Crofty	3
...	...	2	Pen'alt Silver Lead	.....
12800	...	⅝	Prince of Wales	¾
1120	...	206s	Providence (Uny Lelant)	40
512	...	1½	South Caradon (St Cleer)	290
6138	...	83s	South Condurrow	2¾
496	...	18¾	South Wheal Frances (Illogan)	6
920	...	44	Stray Park	.....
10000	3	3	Tan-yr-Allt, Limited	6
6000	...	9	Tir Croft	31
12000	4¼	4¼	Van, Limited	85
6000	...	1¾	West Bassett (Illogan)	.....
1024	...	23¼	West Caradon (Liskeard)	.....
8000	...	10	West Chiverton	57
480	...	47½	West Wheal Seton	130
512	...	5½	Wheal Bassett (Illogan)	.....
512	...	20½	Wheal Buller (Redruth)	6
1024	...	8	Wheal Mary Ann (Menheniot)	11
896	...	58½	Wheal Seton	27½
1040	...	11¼	Wheal Trelawney (Liskeard)	.....
			FOREIGN MINES.	
85000	2	2	Alamillos, Limited	1¾
200000	2½	2½	Australian United Gold, Lim.	3¼
150000	10	7	Cape Copper	17
250000	2	2	Capula Silver	1½
30000	5	5	Chontales Gold & Silver Mining, L	1⅞
10000	20	16½	Copiapo	2½
76162	1	14s	Don Pedro, N. del Rey	3⅞
25000	2	2	Fortuna	3⅞
50000	2	1¼	Frontino and Bolivia Gold, Lim.	¾
20000	20	20	General Mining Association, L.	6
68000	1½	23s	Kapunda	¼
15000	3	3	Linares	4¼
7527	5	3	Lusitanian	½
15000	10	10	Pacific, Limited	8¼
50000	4	4	Panulcilio Copper, Limited	2¾
80000	3	2½	Pestarena Gold, Limited	1
10000	20	20	Pontgibaud	17
100000	5	1	Port Phillip	¼
12000	50	45½	Royal Cobre Copper, Limited	.....
120000	1	1	Scottish Australian	⅝
11000	20	15	St John del Rey	20
43174	30	28½	United Mexican	2¾
10000	10	6	Vancouver Coal	7½
8000	1	1	Worthing	.....
7500	1	1	Yorke Peninsula, Limited	¼
45000	3	3	Yudanamutana of S. Australia	¾

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It is especially adapted for painting iron, as, by virtue of a semi-galvanic action, it enters the pores and forms an amalgam of the two metals, which protects the Iron from decay or incrustation. It should be used instead of Red Lead, which is proved to be destructive to Iron exposed to Salt Water.

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CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVER,
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for CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING,
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Sold by Chemists and Perfumers,
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GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE,
For cleansing and improving the teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums. Price 1s 6d per box.
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Prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Whitens and preserves the teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath. Price 1s 6d per box.
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For stopping decayed teeth; renders the teeth sound and useful, and prevents toothache. 1s 6d per box.
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For preserving front teeth; warranted to remain white and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores front teeth, and prevents decay. 5s per box.
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A mouth-wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath, is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from tic, neuralgia, and toothache Price 5s

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The quickest and cheapest Overland Route to the East, specially appointed to the transmission of the Supplementary Mail.
Departure from London every Saturday by the 7.40 a.m. Express from Charing cross, Cannon street, Victoria, and Ludgate hill Stations.
Arrival at Alexandria on Friday morning, in 140 hours.
Average sea passage from Brindisi to Alexandria, 74 hours.
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A small useful set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

Patterns.	Fiddle or Old Silver.	Bead.	Thread.	King's or Shell.
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
12 Table Forks ...per doz	1 10 0	2 1 0	2 2 0	2 5 0
12 Table Spoons	1 10 0	2 1 0	2 2 0	2 5 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 2 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 11 0
12 Dessert Spoons.....	1 2 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 11 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 14 0	0 19 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
6 Egg Spoons, gt. bowl	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 13 6
2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 6 0	0 8 6	0 9 0	0 9 6
2 Salt Spoons, gt. bowls	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 3
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs.	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 4 0
Pair of Fish Carvers.	0 19 6	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 3
1 Soup Ladle	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 15 0
1 Sugar Sifter	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6
	9 1 6	11 16 0	12 8 6	13 2 6

Any article to be had singly at the same prices.

An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., £2 15s.

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Table Spoons and Forks £1 2s per dozen.
Desert ditto 16s, Tea ditto 10s per dozen.

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All kinds of replating done by the patent process.

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Ask for LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT, and not for Liebig's Extract of Meat.

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Importers and Bottlers of the Pure Wines of France, Germany, Spain, and Portugal, from the lowest price commensurate with soundness, to the most récherché descriptions and esteemed vintages. Price lists of all Wines and Liqueurs on application. Originally established A.D. 1667.

Claret.....at	14s, 18s, 20s, 24s, 30s, 36s, to 84s	per doz.
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SAUCE.—LEA & PERRINS.
THE "WORCESTERSHIRE."
Pronounced by Connoisseurs,
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
Improves the appetite, and aids digestion.
Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
And see the names,
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Agents—CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and sold by all Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

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Overcoats of Tweed, Melton, and Cheviot Cloths, from 20s to 63s each; frock and morning coats of twilled imperial and other cloths; trousers for walking, riding, or dress, from 14s to 30s; waistcoats of spring materials from 10s 6d to 21s.
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The New Registered Belt Dress for first Suit, 21s. Knickerbocker Suits from 21s. Morning Suits from 25s. Evening Dress Suits from 55s. Highland Suits from 31s 6d. Overcoats of spring textures from 14s. Specialities in Hats, Shirts, Hosiery, &c., suitable for each dress.
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ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c., for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s 6d, 7s 6d, 10s, and 16s each; postage, 6d.
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Duncan James Kay, Esq.	Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.
John Binny Key, Esq.	W. Walkinshaw, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—Charles J. F. Stuart, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Patrick Campbell, Esq.
BANKERS.
Bank of England, Union Bank of London, Bank of Scotland, London.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Foochow, Hongkong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point-de-Galle, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama, on terms which may be ascertained at their office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of travellers by the Overland route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-named dependencies.

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DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
At 4 per cent. per annum, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal.
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Also purchases or forwards for collection Bills on America and Coupons for dividends on American Stocks, and undertakes the purchase and sale of stock and other money business in the British provinces and the United States.—By order of the Court,
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Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.

Branches and Agencies in India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China and Japan.

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Paid up capital, £484,656.
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Sydney (Head Office)	Grafton	Murrurundi
West Maitland	Tenterfield	Hay
Armidale	Mudgee	Deniliquin
Braidwood	Singleton	Araluen
Goulburn	Yass	Forbes
Wagga Wagga	Newcastle	Taree
Bathurst	Muswellbrook	Grenfell

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane	Bowen	Mackay
Ipswich	Clermont	Townsville
Rockhampton	Maryborong	Toowoomba
Warwick	Gladstone	Gympie

JOHN CHRISTIE, Manager.

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Bankers to the General Government of New Zealand the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Canterbury Otago, &c.

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Reserve Fund, £150,000.
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Blenheim.	Lyttelton.	Riverton.
Charleston.	Manuherikia	Shortland.
Christchurch.	Mount Ida.	Teviot.
Clutha-Ferry.	Napier.	Timaru.
Dunedin.	Nagaruawahia.	Tokomairiro.
Grahamstown.	Nelson.	Waikouaiti.
Greenstone.	New Plymouth.	Waitahuna.
Greymouth.	Oamaru.	Wanganui.
Hokitika.	Palmerston.	Wellington.
Invercargill.	Picton.	West Port.
Kaiapoi.	Queenstown.	Wetherston.

This Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named places and transacts every description of Banking business connected with New Zealand, on the most favourable terms.

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No. 50 Old Broad street, London, E.C., Aug., 1869.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital, One Million.
Reserve fund, £115,000.
Offices—88 Cannon street, E.C.

This Bank conducts banking business of every description with the Australian Colonies upon current terms. Bills are sent for collection, and letters of credit granted upon the Bank's branches in Victoria and New South Wales.

WILLIAM MARTIN YOUNG, Secretary.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.
Head Office—Hatton court, Threadneedle street, London.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital £800,000
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John Allan, Esq.	Thomas Lancaster, Esq.
James Fraser, Esq.	William Macnaughtan, Esq.
John Jones, Esq.	Joseph R. Morrison, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England. | The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.

Bombay,	Rangoon,	Hong Kong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Shanghai,
Akyab,	Batavia,	Hankow.

The Corporation buy and sell, and receive for collection Bills of Exchange payable at the above-named places; issue Letters of Credit; undertake the Purchase and Sale of Indian Government and other Securities; hold them for safe custody; and receive interest or dividends as they become due.

Deposits of money are received for not less than 12 months, bearing interest at five per cent per annum

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CEYLON COMPANY (LIMITED.)
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The Directors continue to issue DEBENTURES on the following terms, viz.:—For one year at 5 per cent.; for three years at 5½ per cent.; and for five years at 6 per cent. per annum; also for longer periods, on terms to be ascertained at the office of the Company.

R. A. CAMERON, Secretary.
Palmerston buildings, Old Broad street, E.C.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY of UPPER CANADA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
ESTABLISHED 1851.
Capital £1,000,000.
Paid up, £250,000 Uncalled, £750,000.
Reserve fund, £70,618.
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Charles Morrison, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James Hutchinson, Esq.	W. Gordon Thomson, Esq
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BANKERS—Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.

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Incorporated by National decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial decrees of 20th of July 1854, and 31st of December, 1866.
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

	francs.		£
Capital fully paid up	80,000,000	...	3,200,000
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Lyons, Marseilles, and Nantes (France), Alexandria (Egypt), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Saigon (Cochin-China), Bourbon (Reunion) and Yokonama (Japan).
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London.
LONDON AGENCY—144 Leadenhall street, E.C
MANAGER—G. Pietsch.
SUB-MANAGER—Theod. Dromel.

The London Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills payable at the above-named places

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ORDER OF THE DAY.

1. Report of the Board of Directors.
2. An account of the working of 1869, probable balance sheet of 1870, and discussion of the dividend.
3. Renewal of the Board of Directors, according to Art. 41 of the Statutes of the Company.
4. Election of three Auditors of accounts and of two substitutes.
5. Modification of Art. 13 of the Rules relative to the Pension Fund.
6. Modification in the Rules relative to the Fund for the Relief of Employés.

The deposit of shares, according to Art. 22 of the Statutes, may be made from the 28th May to the evening of 1st June, 1870—

At Florence—At the Central Offices of the Company.
At Naples—At the Branch Offices of the Company.
At Turin—At the Italian Credit Mobilier
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At Genoa—At the General Bank.
At Leghorn—Messrs M. A. Bastogi and Sons.
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The formalities to be observed in the deposit of the said shares were announced in the GAZZETTA UFFICIALE DEL REGNO D'ITALIA, No. 118, of the 29th inst., and the shareholders may consult it at the above banks, and in the offices of the Company, at Florence.—By the Board.

Florence, April 30.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Economist.

[GRATIS.]

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1870.

I.—Imports and Consumption of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Three Months ended March 31, 1870, compared with the corresponding period of 1869.

1st—Articles Free of Duty.

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1869	1870
Animals, Living—Oxen, Bulls, & Cows...No.	35,326	24,056
Calves	3,031	3,045
Sheep and Lambs	132,988	115,517
Swine and Hogs	7,726	18,710
Ashes, Pearl and Pot ....cwts	7,887	5,463
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use	49,061	47,553
Peruvian	3,316	3,545
Bones burnt or not, or as animal charcoal..tons	10,893	14,493
Brimstone ....cwts	137,667	269,856
Bristles ....lbs	59,502	77,582
Caoutchouc ....cwts	27,941	24,319
Clocks and Watches—Clocks ....No.	58,238	55,637
Watches	28,403	33,774
Corn—Wheat—From Russia ....cwts	2,565,526	3,497,001
Denmark	115,730	52,261
Prussia	915,376	237,053
Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg	19,519	...
Mecklenburg	80,639	94,447
Hanse Towns	272,655	67,447
France	94,300	10,481
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	212,380	33,385
Turkey and Wallachia and Moldavia	359,086	171,651
Egypt	200,135	88,527
United States	1,971,265	3,021,648
Chili	82,964	21,600
British North America	32,841	87,233
Other countries	113,599	91,881
Total	7,036,015	7,474,615
Barley	3,658,597	1,853,260
Oats	1,274,281	1,313,419
Peas	207,507	181,687
Beans	677,380	389,379
Indian Corn, or Maize	3,882,788	3,920,048
Wheatmeal & Flour—Hanse Towns...cwts	173,879	267,855
France	479,665	279,465
United States	197,601	559,639
British North America	4,398	4,687
Other countries	288,739	83,558
Total	1,144,282	1,195,204

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1869	1870
Corn (*con.*)—Indian Corn Meal ....cwts	1,213	1,602
Cotton, raw—From United States....cwts	1,117,842	1,506,832
Brazil	171,934	157,415
Turkey	17,240	24,646
Egypt	340,316	324,737
British India	328,795	208,459
China	...	71
Other countries	42,695	33,833
Total	2,018,822	2,255,993
Cotton manufactures ....£	308,507	282,733
Cream of Tartar....cwts	11,674	8,498
Dyes & Dyeing Stuffs—Brazil wood.... tons	305	483
Cochineal....cwts	6,478	9,011
Indigo	13,595	13,667
Logwood .... tons	5,446	8,638
Madder and Madder Root ....cwts	44,064	31,741
Garancine	8,266	6,039
Shumac .... tons	2,211	2,931
Gambier	4,533	3,633
Cutch	136	135
Valonia	3,043	5,490
Elephants' Teeth ....cwts	3,251	2,062
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of Flax	195,544	246,518
Fruit—Lemons and Oranges ....bush	747,543	836,905
Glass ....cwts	122,897	114,462
Goats' Hair or Wool ....lbs	403,047	467,919
Manufactures of Goats' Hair or Wool...£	3,705	7,673
Guano ....tons	12,004	43,951
Gum shellac ....cwts	3,647	3,906
Gutta percha	2,370	5,045
Hats or bonnets of straw....lbs	125,058	74,012
Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow or Codilla of Hemp—From Russia ....cwts	1,529	12,250
Venetia	63,255	50,176
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	18,958	4,185
British India	555	1,203

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1869	1870
Hemp, &c. (*con.*)—Philippine Islands..cwts	8,146	17,581
Other countries	26,303	13,658
Total	118,746	99,053
China Grass, Jute, and other vegetable substances of the nature of Hemp	740,262	527,811
Hides, untanned—Dry—From Brit. India	36,818	48,171
Other countries....cwts	10,398	12,023
Total	47,216	60,194
Wet—From Argen. Confed. and Uruguay	15,322	21,395
Brazil	5,709	288
Australia	6,929	3,523
Other countries	32,979	24,078
Total	60,939	49,284
Hides, tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed (except Russia Hides)....lbs	1,603,597	1,375,306
Hops ....cwts	77,267	45,194
Leather Manufactures—Boots, shoes, and goloshes, of all kinds ....pairs	95,088	100,140
Boot fronts	6,552	18,372
Gloves	2,799,900	2,783,508
Metals—Copper ore ....tons	9,716	7,429
Copper regulus	4,707	7,623
Copper, unwrought & part wrought...cwts	114,226	99,920
Iron, in bars, unwrought ....tons	4,647	3,852
Steel, unwrought	642	832
Iron & steel, wrought or manufactured cwts	48,963	35,076
Lead, pig and sheet ....tons	10,888	11,005
Spelter or zinc	5,941	3,253
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs..cwts	16,882	13,835
Silver ore....£	49,374	3,347
Oil—Petroleum—From U.S. of America. tuns	3,451	2,525
Other countries	10	116
Total	3,461	2,641
Train, blubber, and spermaceti	2,132	2,382
Palm ....cwts	113,652	89,177
Cocoa-nut	41,089	23,160

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1869	1870
Oil (*con.*)—Olive .....tuns	6,076	3,952
Seed oil, of all kinds	4,938	3,060
Oil of Turpentine ....cwts	17,324	8,016
Oil seed cakes.....tons	39,660	25,347
Paper for Printing or Writing.....cwts	44,868	35,920
Other kinds, except paper hangings.....	47,687	31,544
Total	92,555	67,464
Potash, Muriate of.....	48,692	140,396
Potatoes	401,626	140,771
Provisions—Butter	262,935	217,039
Cheese	81,161	93,030
Eggs.....No	96,915,720	84,924,480
Fish, cured or salted .....cwts	104,264	246,813
Lard	51,294	66,724
Meat, fresh or slightly salted—Beef	1,301	3,250
Pork	4,237	11,314
Meat, salted—Bacon and Hams	191,905	166,984
Beef.....	63,774	40,477
Pork	48,052	43,335
Meat, not otherwise described.....	17,489	22,239
Pyrites. .....tons	33,672	67,342
Quicksilver .....lbs	106,806	...
Rags and other materials for making Paper		
—Linen and cotton rags..... .....tons	1,670	2,849
Esparto and other vegetable fibre	21,323	17,744
Other materials for making paper	185	506
Total	23,178	21,099
Rice not in the husk .....cwts	988,815	164,989
Rosin	83,436	161,579
Saltpetre	29,209	22,224
Cubic Nitre.....	169,348	132,608
Seeds—Cotton .....tons	33,701	28,113
Clover .....cwts	97,069	80,133

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1869	1870
Seeds (*con.*)—Flaxseed & Linseed—Russia,		
Northern ports.....qrs	23,516	19,900
Ports in the Black Sea	90,623	71,922
British India	134,470	36,827
Other countries	25,713	26,083
Total	274,322	154,732
Rape	38,591	49,920
Silk—Raw—From China.....lbs	116,391	185,031
British India	...	6,860
Egypt (in transit from India, China, and		
Japan).....	984,763	1,308,099
Other countries.....	200,637	269,517
Total	1,301,791	1,769,507
Waste, Knubs, and Husks .....cwts	6,399	5,629
Thrown—From France .....lbs	47,636	38,520
China	...	...
Other countries	3,256	3,733
Total	50,892	42,253
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad stuffs		
—From Belgium ....lbs	87,488	155,448
France.....	444,395	644,101
Other countries	12,956	13,050
Total	544,839	812,599
Ribbons—Silk or Satin—From France ...	236,817	300,162
Other countries	26,478	27,638
Total	263,295	327,800
Gauze or crape ... . lbs	...	200
Velvet or plush—From Belgium .....lbs	35,503	27,382
Other countries	7,823	3,323
Total	43,326	30,705

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1869	1870
Plush for making hats.. .....lbs	15,389	16,695
Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, corahs, choppas, Tussore cloths, Romals, and Taffaties ....pieces	14,389	18,073
Spices—Cinnamon ....lbs	309,217	239,933
Ginger.. ....cwts	716	1,812
Nutmegs .....lbs	125,119	25,851
Pepper	2,559,442	3,808,128
Pimento .....cwts	7,669	2,523
Tallow—From Russia	26,509	9,773
Australia...	22,859	35,357
South America	72,824	72,932
Other countries	35,291	62,269
Total.....	157,483	180,331
Tar ....lasts	386	325
Timber and Wood, &c., sawn or split...loads	73,709	68,223
Staves, not exceeding 72 inches long	4,088	6,345
Timber or Wood, &c., not sawn or split ...	61,743	55,973
Mahogany ... .tons	4,095	3,446
Turpentine, common... ....cwts	3,489	9,097
Wool, sheep and lambs'—From Hanse Towns		
and other parts of Europe .....lbs	5,073,607	2,374,228
British Posessions in South Africa	6,504,193	7,104,220
British India.....	1,967,082	1,284,639
Australia	34,546,516	49,779,593
Other countries...	3,484,236	2,659,239
Total	51,575,634	63,201,919
Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe	726,803	787,630
Woollen rags, torn up to be used as wool ...	3,984,736	3,706,640
Woollen manufactures—Not made up ...£	403,379	530,484
Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs .....lbs	17,936	14,451
Woollen and worsted yarn	2,946,039	2,417,578
Yeast, dried..... .....cwts	25,048	25,992

2nd—Articles Subject to Duty.

Articles.	Imported. 1869	1870	Entd. for Home Consump. 1869	1870
Cocoa ....lbs	4,725,240	2,439,276	1,699,981	1,715,541
Coffee—From Ceylon	8,422,180	4,777,707	3,586,722	3,190,176
Other British Possessions..... ..	3,870,911	3,082,284	1,916,237	1,539,912
Brazil	4,140,983	1,974,276	12,652	11,490
Central America....	1,654,084	172,138	737,225	676,864
Other countries	2,122,047	1,712,069	231,256	94,019
Total	20,210,205	11,718,474	6,484,092	5,512,461

Articles.	Imported. 1869	1870	Entd. for Home Consump. 1869	1870
Fruit—Currants..... .....cwts	84,576	76,575	111,928	53,393
Raisins.....	21,692	35,027	50,873	22,438
Spirits—Rum ....proof gals	1,180,010	1,095,880	1,042,391	1,079,864
Brandy	1,318,206	1,664,302	771,506	795,061
Other sorts (except Geneva), not sweetened or mixed	617,452	487,673	305,161	201,559

2nd—Articles subject to Duty.—*continued.*

Articles.	Imported. 1869	Imported. 1870	Entd. for Home Consump. 1869	Entd. for Home Consump. 1870
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy .....cwts	189,631	297,724	170,380	239,654
Sugar, unrefined—1st Class..	31,232	87,728	13,992	33,673
2nd Class—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwts	97,381	77,692	194,465	36,979
British India	4,436	642	9,017	945
Mauritius	141,535	131,837	152,306	108,027
Cuba and Porto Rico	42,308	90,725	169,324	151,776
Brazil	1,039	100	2,371	577
Java and Philippine Islands.....	4,143	22,149	5,089	26,304
Other countries	158,981	495,640	155,071	466,713
Total	449,823	818,785	687,643	791,321
3rd Class—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwts	73,543	44,823	246,869	87,515
British India	14,918	4,288	28,708	17,186
Mauritius.....	43,354	41,840	44,104	42,701
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	75,667	100,042	210,625	140,797
Brazil	51,843	80,967	101,291	57,007
Java and Phillipine Islands	1,662	28	21,567	1,554
Other countries	131,677	155,853	139,216	137,733
Total	392,664	427,841	792,380	484,493
4th Class (including cane juice)—From British West Indies and Guiana... cwts	156,848	175,692	279,267	194,132
British India	54,852	14,977	47,723	65,467
Mauritius.....	38,248	14,499	38,923	29,183
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	97,711	141,955	131,036	154,164
Brazil	232,708	275,218	351,072	298,139
Java and Phillipine Islands	131,198	64,985	132,697	164,555

Articles.	Imported. 1869	Imported. 1870	Entd. for Home Consump. 1869	Entd. for Home Consump. 1870
Sugar *(con.)*, 4th Class, &c.—From other countries.....cwts	136,780	89,591	102,069	82,722
Total	848,345	776,917	1,082,787	988,362
Total of sugar, unrefined.....	1,722,064	2,112,271	2,576,802	2,297,849
Molasses.....	186,762	53,462	205,644	114,261
Tea .....lbs	45,933,772	51,331,040	25,818,761	19,731,965
Tobacco:—Stemmed ..... lbs	637,543	709,776	4,623,419	4 971,054
Unstemmed	3,901,837	3,793,632	5,542,638	5,399,201
Manufactured, and Snuff	588,561	551,175	219,377	203,095
Wine—Of British Possessions in S. Africa..gals	3,661	17,200	3,363	3,914
Of other British Possessions	1,330	2,371	2,275	5,155
Foreign—From Hamburg	127,964	92,785	89,883	90,576
Holland	92,338	76,251	82,320	75,823
France { Red	692,781	565,754	623,710	563,416
France { White	281,449	255,685	273,016	255,754
Portugal	895,322	712,932	735,337	638,349
Madeira	4,196	12,346	5,912	8,375
Spain { Red	378,561	194,556	204,553	187,606
Spain { White	1,624,519	1,582,686	1,450,777	1,351,581
Canaries	595	1,953	1,019	1,154
Italy—Naples and Sicily	95,259	79,611	126,018	126,143
Other countries.....	56,425	39,593	61,788	53,473
Total { Of wine	4,254,400	3,633,723	3,659,971	3,361,319
Total { Red	2,012,649	1,504,005	1,601,457	1,425,372
Total { White	2,241,751	2,129,718	2,058,514	1,935,947

II.—An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Three Months ended March 31, 1870, compared with the corresponding period of 1869.

Articles.	1869	1870
Bacon and Hams.....cwts	620	54
Caoutchouc	10,208	8,537
Cheese.....	2,826	3,804
Cocoa.....lbs	353,443	1,178,225
Coffee—Of British Possessions .....lbs	18,677,049	15,721,206
Foreign	8,934,093	8,725,145
Total	27,611,142	24,446,351
Corn—Wheat ....qrs	1,300	50,830
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwts	1,582	2,489
Cotton, Raw—To Russia, North'n Ports...cwts	...	...
Prussia	66,045	51,340

Articles.	1869	1870
Cotton, Raw *(con.)*—To Hanse Towns.cwts	136,378	130,666
Holland	121,407	82,021
Other countries	189,367	194,954
Total	513,197	458,981
Cotton Manufactures .....value £	61,956	55,688
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs—Cochineal ... cwts	5,101	4,681
Indigo.....	11,326	8,709
Shumac ....tons	57	90
Gambier	1,574	1,050
Cutch	328	385
Fruit—Currants.....	31,926	46,249
Raisins	22,934	29,563

Articles.	1869	1870
Goats' Hair, manufactures of .....value £	2,070	2,200
Guano .....tons	903	1,267
Gum Shellac ....cwts	4,092	5,282
Hemp (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of hemp..... .....cwts	10,802	13,879
Jute, &c., of the nature of hemp ....cwts	115,242	109,986
Hides, untanned, dry.....	44,664	57,754
Wet	17,257	17,337
Hops .....cwts	1,144	879
Leather Manufactures—Gloves .....pairs	5,052	1,248
Metals—Copper, unwrought&prt wrght..cwt	44,762	88,522
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	2,975	6,598
Oil—Petroleum .....tuns	852	193

Articles.	1869	1870
Oil—*(con.)*—Palm ....cwts	71,964	60,450
Cocoa-nut	30,972	32,925
Olive ....tuns	501	250
Paper, white, for printing or writing...cwts	3,236	2,850
Other kinds, except Hangings	6,714	2,711
Quicksilver .... lbs	577,101	788,046
Rags & other Materials for making paper..tons	644	801
Rice, not in the husk....cwts	357,430	344,734
Saltpetre....	5,099	16,810
Seed—Flax and Linseed.... ....qrs	16,416	5,063
Rape	2,445	48,461
Silk—Raw .... lbs	856,892	910,794
Waste, knubs, and husks....cwts	538	1,904
Thrown....lbs	9,931	10,394
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad Stuffs —Silk or Satin....lbs	570	902
Gauze, Crape, and Velvet	4,238	376
Ribbons of all kinds	4,356	515

Articles.	1869	1870
Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties .... pieces	1,453	3,294
Spices—Cinnamon ....lbs	388,728	397,020
Pepper	1,295,004	2,319,895
Spirits—Rum ....proof gallons	440,423	283,610
Brandy	87,111	80,646
Other sorts (exc Geneva) not sweet. or mixed	95,201	67,442
Mixed in Bond	239,847	290,406
Sugar—Unrefined ....cwts	40,559	76,246
Refined and Candy	3,841	8,883
Molasses....	10,803	5,283
Tallow....	7,109	3,356
Tea....lbs	9,473,667	7,078,242
Teeth, Elephants' ....cwts	1,518	1,299
Tobacco—Stemmed....lbs	77,133	136,337
Unstemmed	5,412,548	2,333,057
Manufactured, and Snuff	363,003	253,880
Wine—Red ....gals	167,977	144,153
White....	253,158	237,284

Articles.	1869	1870
Wine—*(con.)*—Mixed in bond	11,105	4,131
Total	437,240	385,568
Wool, Sheep and Lambs', produce of British Possessions—To Hanse Towns ...lbs	2,711,400	1,628,520
Belgium	3,695,194	2,304,468
France....	11,539,306	9,642,490
United States	58,136	247,360
Other countries	1,717,197	219,300
Total	19,721,233	14,042,138
Foreign—To Hanse Towns	...	...
Belgium	254,128	1,419,680
France	46,057	288,764
United States....	1,966,981	1,144,435
Other countries	107,758	131,200
Total	2,374,924	2,984,079
Total Sheep and Lambs' wool	22,096,157	17,026,217
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe....	...	...

III.—Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the Three Months ended March 31, 1870, compared with the corresponding period of 1869.

1st—Articles entered by Quantities and at Declared Value.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1869	1870	1869	1870
			£	£
Alkali—Soda—To Russia.. ....cwts	616	4,236	201	1,728
Prussia	53,400	5,962	17,536	1,224
Hanse Towns....	38,116	39,565	13,127	11,858
Holland	33,080	27,832	9,556	7,938
France....	37,647	65,691	14,586	23,330
United States....	425,438	467,130	178,074	180,193
Other countries....	190,406	184,541	74,636	68,459
Total	778,703	794,957	307,716	294,730
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:—Fire Arms (small) ....number	88,012	73,404	109,806	70,259
Gunpowder ....lbs	3,503,099	5,030,474	80,045	104,385
Bacon and Hams ....cwts	4,532	4,775	20,688	24,947
Beef and Pork ....barrels	940	1,642	2,313	4,132
Beer and Ale—To United States ....brls	5,698	6.025	27.493	29,783
British West Indies and Guiana	7,254	7,531	26,751	26,877
India	60,902	82.294	186,754	212,083
Australia....	29,585	31,645	122,842	129,280
Other countries....	40,941	41,128	168,464	177,423
Total	144,380	168,623	532,304	575,446
Books, printed ....cwts	13,642	11,073	144,245	133,487
Butter	11,487	10,696	65,971	56,836
Candles, Stearine and Composition....lbs	941,654	780,561	33,727	27,229
Carriages—Railway ....No.	55	401	10,540	39,803

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1869	1870	1869	1870
			£	£
Carriages—Other sorts ....No.	178	159	14,434	13,593
Cheese ....cwts	4,894	6,079	21,340	26,629
Coals, Cinders, and Culm—To Russia ...tons	37,276	42,118	19,423	20,273
Sweden	28,014	25,928	12,853	11,692
Denmark....	98,769	79,183	42,120	33,730
Prussia	69,006	69,154	27,989	25,503
Hanse Towns	138,741	132,814	64,555	60,085
Holland	30,797	27,862	14,079	15,074
France....	475,725	618,820	208,237	270,728
Spain and Canaries	133,813	186,247	75,171	102,503
Italy—Sardinia	67,214	92,151	31,347	41,008
United States....	17,425	9,168	9,909	5,262
Brazil	45,933	58,953	27,186	33,419
British India	81,906	59,067	48,094	36,374
Other countries	902,856	964,647	472,146	490,998
Total	2,127,475	2,366,112	1,053,109	1,146,649
Cordage and Twine ....cwts	25,753	27,422	71,191	75,117
Cotton Yarn—To Russia.. ....lbs	141,587	106,711	11,490	6,294
Prussia	1,612,200	377,830	175,646	30,405
Hanover	..	372,060	...	37,250
Hanse Towns	9,508,455	8,944,050	971,986	850,985
Holland	8,722,613	8,690,107	809,270	819,939
France	344,384	792,094	48,347	82,476
Italy—Sardinia	1,040,600	650,230	64,418	43,483
Tuscany	987,340	704,742	54,549	40,415

Articles.	Quantities. 1869	Quantities. 1870	Declared Value. 1869	Declared Value. 1870
			£	£
Cot. Yn—(*con.*)—Italy—Ancona & Romagna. lbs	457,200	322,600	25,641	17,917
Naples and Sicily	2,383,200	1,081,870	147,500	68,412
Venetia	31,700	34,100	1,908	2,014
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	498,600	866,100	29,541	52,990
Turkey	2,736,695	3,110,188	170,114	214,672
China and Hong Kong	437,360	1,169,224	27,745	76,211
Japan	1,210,782	2,382,730	78,349	161,578
British India—Bombay	784,765	953,260	66,910	81,755
Madras	1,230,359	1,696,644	99,028	135,371
Bengal	2,598,805	4,124,598	209,227	304,962
The Straits Settlements	232,840	757,550	19,262	56,999
Ceylon	51,772	36,400	3,828	4,060
Other countries	4,771,995	6,264,868	367,165	496,493
Total	39,784,352	43,437,956	3,381,924	3,584,681
Cotton Manuf—Piece Goods of all kinds, Plain, Printed, or Coloured—To Hanse Towns. yds	18,453,150	16,180,928	397,774	352,516
Holland	11,849,141	8,671,186	271,321	210,965
France	11,541,506	12,950,745	254,386	318,716
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	12,306,939	16,166,356	184,461	243,811
Italy—Sardinia	5,752,313	4,544,282	107,936	86,549
Tuscany	4,665,750	4,727,474	83,240	85,571
Naples and Sicily	10,351,410	8,786,943	198,574	163,330
Venetia	775,900	629,864	14,388	11,573
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	5,541,310	4,879,990	89,562	80,908
Turkey	46,100,819	53,325,568	861,274	959,356
Syria and Palestine	11,535,900	17,350,300	199,369	311,175
Egypt	74,601,690	96,891,868	1,060,067	1,395,222
West Coast of Africa	5,878,296	4,340,349	111,793	81,489
United States	44,714,342	47,917,382	1,027,910	1,107,664
Foreign West Indies	5,762,020	17,167,063	98,188	290,106
Mexico	4,502,594	3,753,100	80,306	64,790
New Granada	19,730,539	17,156,910	327,182	294,609
Brazil	43,493,143	19,122,399	777,180	346,073
Uruguay	2,690,677	2,992,679	52,109	60,322
Argentine Confederation	4,994,803	7,288,900	101,194	137,670
Chili	5,689,763	13,008,646	96,284	216,639
Peru	6,820,720	9,928,460	108,983	173,087
China and Hong Kong	65,879,215	66,120,428	1,200,589	1,189,472
Japan	5,130,825	6,874,071	96,640	124,646
Java	5,195,700	6,224,470	104,456	115,598
Philippine Islands	5,974,400	6,996,040	125,543	130,255
Gibraltar	3,911,644	4,255,724	73,417	83,441
Malta	1,877,280	1,842,970	28,106	29,212
British North America	3,172,484	3,944,305	69,292	81,616
West Indies	9,177,130	10,061,647	151,325	174,050
Possessions in South Africa	2,552,067	3,966,901	59,653	93,209
British India—Bombay	30,256 631	29,438,757	470,135	445,655
Madras	6,396,903	12,933,891	99,341	187,033
Bengal	114,308,644	131,836,625	1,511,919	1,779,770
The Straits Settlements	13,177,912	17,782,895	222,627	279,222
Ceylon	4,800,961	5,870,257	79,390	108,564
Australia	7,237,969	4,129,595	176,559	101,812

Articles.	Quantities. 1869	Quantities. 1870	Declared Value. 1869	Declared Value. 1870
			£	£
Cotton Manufac.—(*con.*)—Other countries. yds	34,210,494	39,974,057	622,123	746,225
Total of all kinds	671,012,984	740,334,025	11,594,596	12,662,021
Total of White or Plain	435,174,625	501,486,928	6,786,357	7,815,111
Total of Printed, Dyed, Coloured	235,838 359	238,847,097	4,808,239	4,846,910
Hosiery—Stockings. doz. pairs	223,621	215,284	78,555	73,149
Thread for Sewing—To France. lbs	24,717	23,419	5,254	4,728
United States	455,703	359,161	97,694	82,023
Other countries	1,001,625	1,046,323	142,911	158,834
Total	1,482,045	1,428,903	245,859	245,585
Total value of Cotton Manufactures	...	...	12,338,708	13,458,250
Earthenware and Porcelain—To Hanse Towns. packages	1,846	1,845	12,315	13,843
France	1,314	1,030	7,956	8,391
United States	28,204	23,084	191,342	168,083
Brazil	5,113	5,411	23,322	23,310
British North America	2,967	2,801	15,823	17,420
India	2,896	3,968	19,505	24,741
Australia	4,408	3,195	33,967	24,885
Other Countries	20,532	21,505	109,025	118,409
Total of Earthenware and Porcelain	67,280	62,839	413,255	399,082
Total of Earthenware	66,538	62,203	404,380	391,269
Total of Porcelain	742	636	8,875	8,013
Fish—Herrings. brls	15,382	20,236	17,246	21,278
Glass—Flint. cwts	24,856	24,694	67,149	65,612
Window	22,624	21,350	25,344	23,943
Common Bottles	180,525	163,563	87,958	81,535
Plate. sq. feet	257,324	223,844	29,398	26,441
Hats of all kinds. doz	75,505	94,294	122,678	130,941
Horses—To Hanse Towns. number	188	103	19,320	7,856
France	415	105	15,866	3,982
Other countries	135	82	5,725	5,599
Total	738	290	40,911	17,437
Leather, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed, Unwrought. cwts	18,260	26,125	169,217	220,668
Wrought, Boots and Shoes—To Australia. pairs	805,815	479,655	201,711	112,311
Other countries	410,570	578,634	118,179	154,399
Total	1,216,385	1,058,289	319,890	266,710
Wrought of other Sorts—To Australia. lbs	29,053	29,772	8,026	7,764
Other countries	157,396	188,311	32,829	47,511
Total	186,449	218,083	40,855	55,275
Linen and Jute Yarn—Linen Yarn—To Hanse Towns. lbs	2,355,570	2,716,166	224,454	213,740
Holland	865,725	1,176,580	51,969	61,345
Belgium	534,794	574,356	47,580	46,102
France	982,075	1,312,860	63,628	72,970
Spain and Canaries	2,180,787	2,727,750	127,615	154,729

Articles.	Quantities. 1869	Quantities. 1870	Declared Value. 1869	Declared Value. 1870
			£	£
Linen and Jute Yarn—(*con.*)—Gibraltar .. lbs	62,660	51,004	3,240	2,625
Other countries	1,349,071	1,420,857	82,386	70,213
Total	8,330,682	9,979,573	600,872	621,724
Jute yarn	2,309,595	2,064,386	37,513	32,109
Linen and Jute Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds—To Russia ..... yards	44,869	117,095	3,248	5,474
Prussia	190,690	105,334	7,032	6,430
Hanse Towns	2,490,775	2 014,817	86,685	75,988
Holland	255,015	235,075	7,843	8,153
France	1,065,817	2,159,581	44,412	89,624
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	285,771	266,189	8,076	7,150
Spain and Canaries	603,144	527,210	29,317	25,661
Italy—Sardinia	263,553	214,286	11,812	10,406
Tuscany	178,000	184,493	7,525	7,760
Naples and Sicily	529,231	431,082	22,950	16,999
United States	31,286,942	29,726,286	989,084	847,754
Cuba	1,481,350	4,971,380	57,282	156,126
St Thomas	672,890	1,916,690	15,360	46,255
Hayti	68,718	1,072,711	1,674	25,866
Brazil	2,847,857	872,472	67,973	30,298
Chili	414,562	472,130	11,625	12,834
Peru	574,830	790,770	13,273	20,400
British West Indies	1,381,807	1,186,433	32,317	30,691
India	507,491	766,635	20,508	26,588
Australia	1,533,012	1,134,553	48,182	38,348
Other countries	8,246,482	8,465,535	256,798	254,250
Total of Piece Goods	54,922,806	57,630,757	1,742,976	1,743,055
Total of White and Plain	50,548,233	51,851,602	1,543,010	1,515,561
Total of Checked, Printed or Dyed	1,166,418	2,833,225	45,302	87,689
Total of Cambrics and Lawns	2,229,689	1,771,007	91,781	75,162
Total of Damask and Diaper	408,806	317,299	27,957	18,613
Total of Sail Cloth	569,660	857,624	34,926	46,030
Thread—To Hanse Towns ..... lbs	66,058	37,247	9,940	7,145
United States	213,745	299,800	25,998	34,735
Other countries	172,217	155,094	21,099	17,124
Total	452,020	492,141	57,037	59,004
Bags empty for merchandise ..... doz	73,224	78,761	31,586	33,054
Total value of Linen Manufactures	...	...	1,829,367	1,855,384
Jute Manufactures ..... yards	11,935,760	10,142,033	185,839	141,260
Bags empty for merchandise ..... doz	496,457	502,191	180,881	168,064
Metals—Iron, Pig, & Puddled—To Prussia. tons	5,560	1,590	15,094	4,690
Holland	13,978	28,197	46,530	98,647
France	26,502	32,217	71,746	87,225
United States	25,771	21,665	77,751	66,472
Other countries	50,256	67,768	139,543	191,775
Total	122,067	151,437	350,664	448,809
Iron, Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod—To Hanse Towns ..... tons	1,451	2,166	13,030	19,332
Holland	1,558	3,227	14,456	25,878
France	869	2,677	6,283	18,630

Articles	Quantities. 1869	Quantities. 1870	Declared Value. 1869	Declared Value. 1870
			£	£
Metals—(*con.*)—Italy—Sardinia	4,102	4,312	29,095	33,698
Naples and Sicily	3,428	5,444	24,711	38,008
Turkey	4,821	2,919	32,455	19,597
United States	15,890	9,622	122,455	77,059
British North America	4,723	6,033	32,020	45,845
India	14,639	9,142	104,835	73,170
Australia	4,082	3,669	33,023	31,517
Other countries	28,487	21,812	214,454	177,383
Total	84,050	71,023	626,817	560,126
Railroad Iron, of all Sorts—To Russia	8,428	4,106	58,345	42,972
Sweden	...	...	...	...
Prussia	1,069	6,620	20,241	71,215
Holland	2,353	3,994	16,619	30,310
France	1,097	136	8,550	3,419
Spain and Canaries	1,667	6,213	11,374	45,571
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	9,206	11,177	63,019	87,530
Egypt	1,857	1,332	11,927	9,379
United States	82,512	80,789	599,967	593,025
Cuba	319	525	2,316	4,737
Brazil	539	1,638	3,975	12,200
Peru	7,130	2,932	48,924	20,674
Chili	1,658	5,342	11,975	43,797
British North America	3,447	3,333	28,210	25,378
India	11,888	57,695	117,046	484,464
Australia	5,617	3,517	42,629	42,063
Other countries	9,419	19,802	74,393	167,031
Total	148,206	209,151	1,119,510	1,683,765
Iron Wire (except Telegraphic Wire, which see)	5,889	5,778	106,228	105,500
Iron Castings—To Russia	1,383	4	8,765	207
France	75	299	1,782	3,469
United States	41	121	1,101	1,691
Brazil	1,027	867	12,134	10,968
British India	2,755	2,249	27,547	16,707
Australia	3,130	1,701	29,480	20,137
Other countries	6,709	13,621	62,713	109,150
Total	15,120	18,862	143,522	162,329
Iron Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates—To Russia	222	518	2,865	6,108
Prussia	639	453	7,874	4,746
Hanse Towns	951	2,557	10,555	26 363
Holland	1,493	1,477	16,842	17,685
France	461	1,579	6,295	20,643
Spain and Canaries	791	1,049	8,158	10,956
United States	9,096	7,084	91,306	68,548
British North America	1,214	1,189	11,331	11,312
India	5,772	4,882	57,253	53,639
Australia	5,555	3,457	90,992	59,187
Other countries	14,343	13,692	166,512	166,449
Total	40,537	37,937	469,983	445,636

Articles.	Quantities. 1869	Quantities. 1870	Declared Value. 1869	Declared Value. 1870
			£	£
Metals—Iron, Wrought, all sorts—Russia, tons	479	185	8,719	4,217
Prussia	1,076	405	22,963	7,383
Hanse Towns	922	1,702	16,716	28,781
Holland	781	974	16,551	22,835
France	890	1,162	20,826	25,128
Spain and Canaries	249	859	6,396	15,545
United States	2,465	2,121	41,784	39,385
British North America	1,125	1,135	17,873	18,772
Possessions in South Africa	206	266	5,297	5,928
India	3,460	4,669	62,384	100,033
Australia	3,245	3,120	66,474	65,968
Other countries	9,695	10,885	179,789	195,383
Total	24,593	27,483	465,772	529,358
Iron—Old, for remanufacture	21,333	23,458	84,298	106,056
Steel, unwrought—To France	753	863	26,446	29,510
United States	4,105	2,553	132,780	82,439
Other countries	2,182	2,812	69,766	86,930
Total	7,040	6,228	228,992	198,879
Total of Iron and Unwrought Steel	468,835	551,357	3,595,786	4,240,458
Copper—Unwrought, in Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs—To Holland ....cwts	6,736	14,384	27,296	59,602
Belgium	7,992	7,542	35,486	28,460
France	11,743	17,786	53,098	63,755
British India	7,144	14,675	26,902	53,494
Other countries	4,814	11,253	21,839	41,672
Total	38,429	65,640	164,621	246,983
Wrought or partly Wrought; Sheets and Nails; Bars, Rods, Plates, Bottoms and Pans; and mixed or Yellow Metal for Sheathing—To Hanse Towns....cwts	3,726	4,167	13,497	14,768
Holland	4,170	2,818	16,453	9,894
France	1,773	7,389	6,722	24,804
Italy—Sardinia	5,394	4,693	19,849	17,105
Turkey	4,640	9,699	19,469	38,482
Egypt	2,383	8,710	10,030	35,220
United States	1,032	784	3,652	2,770
British India	58,669	70,966	217,057	254,007
Other countries	29,099	39,763	114,461	143,958
Total	110,886	148,989	421,190	541,008
Wrought, of other sorts	5,933	2,613	33,105	12,594
Brass of all sorts	12,587	12,508	56,978	54,033
Total of Copper and Brass	167,835	229,750	675,894	854,588
Lead—Pig, Rolled, Sheet, Piping, Tubing and Lead Shot—To Russia ....tons	7	46	147	890

Articles.	Quantities. 1869	Quantities. 1870	Declared Value. 1869	Declared Value. 1870
			£	£
Metals—Lead—*(con.)*—To France ....tons	590	438	11,525	8,369
United States	1,329	1,854	27,773	36,193
China and Hong Kong	3,297	5,870	65,910	115,950
British India	1,568	1,020	32,007	21,845
Australia	696	687	14,782	13,706
Other countries	3,076	2,741	65,513	61,630
Total	10,563	12,656	217,657	258,583
Lead Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge of Lead	2,310	1,972	54,046	49,579
Tin, unwrought—To Russia....cwts	34	716	200	4,115
France	10,019	7,994	53,605	46,533
Turkey	385	2,642	2,226	15,238
Other countries	14,448	14,553	81,600	83,304
Total	24,886	25,905	137,631	149,190
Tin Plates—To France	11,774	9,064	13,668	9,965
United States	420,025	314,867	494,421	367,880
British North America	3,738	2,727	4,478	3,462
Australia	6,435	13,545	8,566	17,317
Other countries	72,187	74,352	85,356	89,266
Total	514,159	414,555	606,489	487,890
Zinc or Spelter, Wrought or Unwrought	59,944	42,643	62,822	40,854
Oil, Seed—To Prussia ....gals	133,596	41,680	15,874	5,232
Hanover	...	...	...	...
Hanse Towns	471,398	587,184	55,022	72,767
Holland	575,585	298,137	72,650	37,008
France	451,487	425,592	53,843	51,302
Italy—Sardinia	26,443	19,204	3,355	2,376
United States	38,554	16,727	5,132	2,326
Other countries	1,082,737	1,219,503	142,761	171,952
Total	2,779,800	2,608,027	348,637	343,043
Paper for Writing or Printing ....cwts	31,994	29,100	105,454	93,280
Paper of other kinds (except Hangings)	14,224	11,131	26,289	23,627
Total of Paper	46,218	40,231	131,743	116,907
Rags and other Materials for making Paper. tons	4,719	4,763	67,920	72,097
Salt—To Russia....tons	4,079	1,829	2,878	980
United States	43,536	41,646	22,660	19,352
British North America	12,532	16,250	4,641	6,091
India	65,505	28,783	32,303	13,074
Other countries	33,295	37,990	19,018	21,593
Total	158,947	126,498	81,500	61,090
Silk—Thrown—To Holland ....lbs	99,969	105,979	139,921	150,219
Belgium	8,344	29,693	12,596	46,630
France	75,531	46,792	101,169	70,773
Other countries	28,997	22,693	37,728	32,241
Total	212,841	205,157	291,414	299,863

Articles.	Quantities. 1869	Quantities. 1870	Declared Value. 1869	Declared Value. 1870
			£	£
Silk—Twist and Yarn—To Hanse Towns...lbs	10,235	16,560	8,387	12,808
Holland	9,068	22,566	10,685	22 798
France	25,486	23,422	18,096	15,487
Other countries	8,548	4,610	9,443	4,509
Total	53,337	67,158	46,611	55,602
Silk Manufactures—Broad Piece Goods, Fancy Silks and Satins, Velvet, and Grey Cloths of Silk only—To France .....yds	5,569	13,142	1,316	3,652
Egypt	161,494	152,247	32,075	32,699
United States	157,617	206,911	34,508	45,454
Australia	18,590	27,293	3,591	5,085
Other countries	114,597	110,632	20,542	21,000
Total	457,867	510,225	92,032	107,890
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Shawls of Silk only—To France .....doz	921	3,370	1,115	6,209
Egypt	888	6,221	2,097	15,073
United States	552	1,214	527	1,439
Australia	176	50	268	54
Other countries	8,457	9,245	14,006	13,069
Total	10,994	20,100	18,013	35,844
Ribbons of Silk only—To France .... lbs	1,079	2,090	940	3,020
Egypt	2,848	4,126	3,064	4,127
United States	4,776	6,410	5,957	8,293
Australia	4,788	931	5,880	1,209
Other countries	2,330	1,518	3,185	2,177
Total	15,821	15,075	19,026	18,826
Soap.....cwts	34,495	38,012	49,651	53,083
Spirits (British)—To France.....gals	4,164	4,860	527	610
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	570	9,404	71	1,225
Turkey	3,794	31,488	506	3,950
United States	16,650	12,275	2,098	1,536
Australia.	105,939	84,878	13,245	10,610
Other countries	240,989	212,408	30,220	26,599
Total	372,106	355 313	46,667	44,530
Sugar, Refined .....cwts	60,523	102,528	109,202	181,193
Wool, Sheep & Lambs'—To Hanse Towns...lbs	346,501	201,872	30,237	14,781
Belgium	298,111	389,872	23,801	25,859
France	364,277	489,358	31,850	33,028
United States	943,371	330,820	51,883	11,806
Other countries	255,840	207,656	21,613	14,970
Total	2,208,100	1,619,578	159,384	100,444
Woollen and Worsted Yarn—To Russia...lbs	...	...	...	...
Hanover	...	241,200	...	40,200
Hanse Towns	5,259,950	5,387,246	732,514	762,328
Holland	2,394,458	2,007,020	387,256	292,826
Belgium	165,741	391,990	27,417	54,278
France	922,319	1,028,116	164,599	136,918

Articles.	Quantities. 1869	Quantities. 1870	Declared Value. 1869	Declared Value. 1870
			£	£
Woollen and Worsted Yarn (*con.*)—Other countries ..... lbs	284,922	236,918	45,716	29,855
Total	9,027,390	9,292,490	1,357,502	1,316,405
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures—Cloths of all kinds, Duffels, and Kerseymeres—To Hanse Towns..... yards	204,896	257,976	56,454	5),833
Holland	142,294	1?2,630	26,173	30,518
France	469,505	2,148,570	98,573	296,195
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	47,583	53,566	9,224	9,246
Italy—Sardinia	70,795	64,737	10,133	9,950
Naples and Sicily	80,989	59,294	14,433	11,753
United States	1,356,658	1,470,561	247,912	251,272
Brazil	483,200	359,712	45,367	31,353
Uruguay	191,365	106,620	20,024	14,130
Argentine Confederation	207,357	367,005	27,526	43,176
Chili	228,582	421,605	28,074	56,916
Peru	400,250	360,290	59,118	45,834
China and Hong Kong	506,083	406,524	61,586	52,990
British North America	125,554	202,580	15,670	24,926
India	368,306	228,150	48,306	29,520
Australia	419,409	191,450	73,809	36,792
Other countries	1,048,026	1,006,804	174,743	168,806
Total of Cloths, &c., of all kinds... yards	6,350,852	7,878,074	1,017,125	1,173,210
Total of Cloths, &c., of all kinds... lbs	5,189,570	6,339,779		
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool only yards	3,671,458	5,100,492	677,157	838,218
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool only lbs	3,123,522	4,157,131		
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool mixed with other materials..... yards	2,679,394	2,777,582	339,968	334,992
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool mixed with other materials..... lbs	2,066,048	2,182,648		
Flannels ..... yards	1,467,719	1,203,529	81,322	67,724
Flannels ..... lbs	505,540	1,441,693		
Blankets ..... yards	1,637,685	1,073,778	168,638	98,909
Blankets ..... lbs	1,818,128	1,163,046		
Blanketing and Baizes ..... yards	239,242	208,664	21,827	14,754
Blanketing and Baizes ..... lbs	188,460	142,521		
Carpets & Druggets—To Hanse Towns.yards	21,140	13,500	3,337	2,764
Holland	76,729	86,897	12,331	12,716
France	155,398	120,685	22,783	20,239
Spain and Canaries	1,572	5,993	297	665
Italy—Sardinia	1,543	578	229	90
United States	1,537,901	2,060,144	244,834	310,689
Chili	49,763	88,610	8,163	13,125
British North America	64,541	101,087	7,621	11,424
Australia	98,905	99,232	11,597	14,355
Other countries	186,891	300,531	27,880	46,307
Total ..... yards	2,194,383	2,877,257	339,072	432,374
Total ..... lbs	3,135,615	4,213,311		
Shawls, Rugs, Coverlets, &c.....number	179,888	176,502	64,088	59,124
Worsted Stuffs of Wool only, and of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waistcoatings—To Hanover..... yards	...	1,427,900	...	134,230

Articles.	Quantities. 1869	Quantities. 1870	Declared Value. 1869	Declared Value. 1870
			£	£
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures *(con.)*—				
WorstedStuffs,&c.*(con.)*--ToHanseTowns	14,103,162	12,515,214	1,233,977	1,092,539
Holland	2,609,979	3,375,094	153,753	201,395
Belgium	1,844,489	2,032,705	139,382	163,114
France	4,360,561	6,601,960	345,921	525,095
Italy—Sardinia	885,298	1,034,490	33,332	40,642
Tuscany	326,885	524,870	11,761	20,308
Naples and Sicily	903,057	1,068,127	35,566	40,491
United States	24,799,560	24,402,481	948,650	928,144
China and Hong Kong	5,150,410	4,491,390	299,189	256,722
Japan	1,100,309	258,171	58,468	10,748
British North America	315,714	578,606	12,731	23,946
Possessions in South Africa	94,836	118,560	4,802	7,599

Articles.	Quantities. 1869	Quantities. 1870	Declared Value. 1869	Declared Value. 1870
			£	£
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures *(con.)*—				
Worsted Stuffs, &c. *(con)*—India	294,250	323,833	19,160	20,775
Australia	1,719,148	968,283	78,770	51,613
Other countries	4,955,164	6,018,005	226,850	261,595
Total of Worsteds of all kinds and Waistcoatings (yds.)	63,462,822	65,739,689	3,602,312	3,778,956
Waistcoatings (lbs)	20,271,751	20,530,824		
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool only (yds.)	9,858,985	9,685,144	659,678	617,884
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool only (lbs)	4,135,332	3,712,984		
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waistcoatings (yds.)	53,603,837	56,954,545	2,942,634	3,1 1,072
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waistcoatings (lbs)	16,136,419	16,817,840		
Hosiery, Stockings (doz pairs)	23,661	15,045	12,060	10,079

2nd—Articles entered at Declared Value alone.

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Apparel and Slops—To Egypt	22,629	24,654
British North America	21,503	20,356
Possessions in South Africa	41,581	51,753
India	7,577	10,643
Australia	179,886	118,074
Other countries	211,521	193,832
Total	484,697	419,312
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	142,701	87,339
Cottons—Lace and Patent Net	153,345	213,747
Hosiery	113,943	129,622
Counterpanes and Small Wares	152,410	134,126
Drugs and Chemical Products—Medicines Unenumerated, used in dyeing and other processes subservient to manufactures and the arts	126,524	129,910
	141,384	184,020
Fish	58,399	58,307
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	45,210	47,353
Haberdashery and Millinery—To France	25,337	26,946
Egypt	47,695	51,963
United States	397,198	430,469
Cuba	3,165	639
Argentine Confederation	6,012	8,360
Channel Islands	51,829	60,113
British North America	94,205	103,538
West Indies	35,835	49,139
Possessions in South Africa	51,542	65,669
India	20,139	23,836

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Haberdashery and Millinery *(con.)*—		
Australia	161,809	106,163
Other countries	198,533	218,745
Total	1,093,299	1,145,580
Hardwares and Cutlery—Cutlery--(Knives, Forks, Scissors, Shears, &c.), and Surgical or Anatomical Instruments—		
To Russia	703	371
Hanse Towns	1,046	1,833
Holland	185	111
France	3,117	2,945
Spain and Canaries	836	668
United States	46,290	51,888
Cuba	116	321
Brazil	5,035	3,809
Argentine Confederation	1,731	2,499
British North America	1,010	2,226
Possessions in South Africa	2,369	3,258
India	5,804	9,224
Australia	16,722	17,306
Other countries	26,223	22,576
Total	111,187	119,035
Manufactures of Steel, or of Steel and Iron combined (Anvils, Vices, Saws, Files, Edge-tools, Cranks, Slide-bars, &c.), and Tools or Implements of Industry other than Agricultural, not wholly composed of Iron or Steel—To Russia	3,042	2,982
Hanse Towns	4,284	7,875

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Manufactures of Steel, &c. *(con.)*—		
Holland	4,298	3,211
France	19,155	22,178
Spain and Canaries	1,134	3,088
United States	23,803	27,989
Cuba	309	199
Brazil	1,420	1,390
Argentine Confederation	692	312
British North America	1,400	1,583
Possessions in South Africa	456	1,107
India	17,686	28,830
Australia	11,389	11,067
Other countries	40,616	28,272
Total	129,684	140,083
Manufactures of German Silver, of Pewter, and Britannia Metal, of Papier Maché, Lamps, Chandeliers, and Candelebra, and Hardwares not specifically described—		
To Russia	1,890	7,290
Hanse Towns	63,831	80,818
Holland	17,622	29,521
France	26,024	26,025
Spain and Canaries	10,109	16,680
United States	125,629	102,867
Cuba	9,329	16,960
Brazil	41,176	42,345
Argentine Confederation	20,800	46,941
British North America	12,704	14,806
Possessions in South Africa	13,693	14,413
India	46,518	46,924
Australia	75,235	72,353

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Hardwares, &c.—Manufactures of German Silver, &c., (*con.*)—Other countries..	197,585	246,481
Total	662,145	764,424
Total value of Hardwares and Cutlery...	903,016	1,023,542
Leather—Saddlery and Harness—To British Possessions in South Africa	5,132	3,902
British India	5,810	7,563
Australia	30,426	31,689
Other countries	34,064	26,122
Total	75,432	69,276
Linens—Hosiery and other Goods	9,868	20,271
Total Value of Linen Manufactures	1,829,367	1,855,384
Machinery—Steam Engines—To Russia	5,535	4,574
France	2,196	7,874
Spain and Canaries	3,084	13,796
Egypt	16,336	93,389
Brazil	12,029	14,321
British India	74,937	49,992
Australia	17,714	17,836
Other countries	162,647	204,870
Total	294,478	406,652

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Machinery (*con.*)—Other Sorts—To Russia	12,415	11,188
Hanse Towns	79,317	67,332
Holland	55,536	41,585
Belgium	46,290	37,867
France	87,044	101,918
Spain and Canaries	12,628	15,118
Egypt	9,775	10,571
British India	50,062	45,306
Australia	38,081	42,490
Other countries	201,992	269,803
Total	593,140	643,178
Painters' colours	147,842	154,541
Pickles and Sauces	86,454	107,562
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	106,464	101,308
Silk Manufactures—Other articles of Silk only—To Hanse Towns	3,641	6,003
France	17,841	13,886
United States	40,688	21,677
Other countries	25,156	26,589
Total	87,326	68,155

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Silk Manufactures (*con.*) — Mixed with other Materials—To Hanse Towns	15,015	11,250
France	12,826	8,360
United States	29,549	41,587
Other countries	12,840	13,626
Total	70,230	74,823
Total Value of Silk Manufactures	286,627	305,538
Stationery, other than Paper — To British India	8,521	10,356
Australia	17,173	19,328
Other countries	69,349	87,625
Total	95,043	117,309
Telegraphic wire and apparatus	89,507	145,432
Woollens—Hosiery other than Stockings	36,065	38,916
Small Wares	63,973	19,096
Total Value of Worsted and Woollen Manufactures	5,406,482	5,693,142
Total declared Value—Enumerated Articles	40,585,789	43.328,336
Unenumerated Articles	2,217,816	2,350,438
All Articles	42,803,605	45,678,774

REAL VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED.

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Imported in the Two Months ended February 28, 1870, compared with the corresponding period of 1869.

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Animals living—Oxen, bulls, and cows	381,652	297,995
Sheep	60,579	115,601
Lambs	293	1
Coffee, raw—From Ceylon	106,400	57,635
Other British Possessions	57,758	48,256
Brazil	61,695	25,280
Central America	37,296	186
Other countries	19,868	6,943
Total	283,017	138,300
Corn—Wheat—From Russia	1,080,727	1,132,358
Denmark	31,179	20,796
Prussia	291,985	114,594
Schleswig, Holstein, & Lauenburg	1,121	...
Mecklenburg	26,041	35,312
Hanse Towns	109,859	22,147
France	38,936	4,104
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	68,581	6,644
Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia	110,428	48,294
Egypt	70,001	36,029
United States	725,844	932,925
Chili	32,378	...

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Corn (*con.*)—British North America	18,594	30,605
Other countries	39,144	23,782
Total	2.644,818	2,407,590
Barley	1,198,020	505,882
Oats	364,487	342,489
Peas	82,550	53,754
Beans	217,548	90,984
Indian corn or maize	1,028,367	810,816
Wheatmeal and flour—From Hanse Towns	90,887	97,480
France	258,425	129,463
United States	96,608	220,326
British North America	817	2,785
Other countries	139,695	38,953
Total	586,432	489,007
Cotton, raw—From United States	3,854,179	5,400,044
Bahamas and Bermudas	...	...
Mexico	...	...
Brazil	715,259	609,234
Turkey	34,682	104,387

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Cotton (*con.*)—Egypt	1,129,858	1,371,877
British India	857,701	483,893
China	...	298
Other countries	110,576	62,286
Total	6,702,255	8,032,019
Cotton manufactures not made up	159,339	151,938
Cubic nitre (see Saltpetre)		
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or codilla of flax—From Russia	44,131	215,735
Holland	106,458	94,500
Belgium	184,574	115,085
Other countries	73,117	76,394
Total	408,280	501,714
Fruit—Currants	54,668	79,485
Lemons and oranges	240,794	159,204
Raisins	9,690	42,676
Guano	41,445	252,795
Hats or bonnets of straw	181,742	52,875
Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow or codilla of hemp—From Russia	2,980	19,813

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Hemp (dressed and undressed) *(con.)*—		
Venetia	49,920	70,250
Illryia, Croatia, and Dalmatia	26,043	5,172
British India	...	820
Philippine Islands	19,741	13,042
Other countries	26,743	12,085
Total	125,427	121,182
China grass, jute, and other vegetable substances of the nature of hemp	238,861	260,864
Hides, untanned—Dry—From British India	64,528	95,019
Other countries	26,591	17,109
Total	91,119	112,128
Wet—From Argentine Confederation and Uruguay	39,425	47,903
Brazil	14,653	773
Australia	2,343	2,668
Other countries	37,634	30,134
Total	94,055	81,478
Hides—Tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed (except Russia hides)	66,743	40,482
Hops	94,981	95,089
Indigo	377,255	348,143
Leather manufactures—Gloves	168,937	175,618
Metals—Copper ore—From Spain	1,311	5,419
Cuba	8,153	5,005
Chili	14,009	5,888
Australia	8,433	3,520
Other countries	26,868	30,547
Total	58,774	50,379
Copper regulus—From Chili	72,170	87,580
Other countries	6,793	12,557
Total	78,963	100,137
Iron in bars, unwrought	24,024	28,954
Iron and steel wrought or manufctrd	43,918	24,819
Lead, pig and sheet	115,715	124,682
Spelter	66,299	37,735
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	34,686	62,769
Oil—Petroleum—From United States	20,287	22,999
British North America	...	...
British India	...	...
Other countries	34	2,288
Total	20,321	25,287
Train, blubber, and spermaceti	89,831	70,402
Palm	180,348	137,636
Olive	155,639	130,194
Oil seed cakes	220,634	118,604
Paper for printing or writing	72,807	40,571
Other kinds (except paper hangings)	25,743	17,755

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Provisions—Butter	960,600	707,514
Cheese	145,729	171,898
Eggs	117,345	128,690
Fish, cured or salted	35,850	129,827
Lard	66,528	89,488
Meat, fresh or slightly salted—Beef	1,134	6,661
Pork	3,775	16,999
Meat salted—Bacon and hams	178,897	220,818
Beef	37,804	39,558
Pork	67,549	64,902
Meat not otherwise described	23,425	31,208
Rags and other materials for paper making	83,933	99,266
Rice, not in the husk	223,547	43,919
Saltpetre	15,182	17,910
Cubic nitre	80,445	41,694
Seeds—Flax and linseed—From Russia, Northern ports	60,688	52,877
Russia, Southern ports	172,282	67,631
British India	179,456	59,515
Other countries	38,076	48,730
Total	450,502	228,753
Silk, raw—From China	38,297	73,519
British India	...	7,803
Egypt (in transit from India, &c.)	868,414	1,058,416
Other countries	198,719	262,414
Total	1,105,430	1,402,152
Thrown—From France	60,018	31,776
China	...	...
Other countries	4,133	4,328
Total	64,151	36,104
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broadstuffs—From Belgium	118,288	107,681
France	583,167	850,401
Other countries	19,534	17,335
Total	720,989	975,417
Ribbons—Silk or satin—From France	305,068	333,886
Other countries	34,258	24,901
Total	339,326	358,787
Gauze and Crape	...	...
Velvet or Plush—From Belgium	40,316	19,457
Other countries	12,552	3,975
Total	52,868	23,432

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Plush for making Hats	13,243	16,692
Spirits—Rum	76,338	66,616
Brandy	244,335	326,261
Other Sorts (except Geneva) not sweetened or mixed	30,301	19,921
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy	200,698	316,581
Sugar, unrefined—First class	20,103	72,554
Second class—From Brit. W. Indies and Guiana	91,544	45,356
British India	5,762	826
Mauritius	77,870	139,376
Cuba and Porto Rico	39,207	104,139
Brazil	436	...
Java and Philippine Islands	3,082	31,562
Other countries	121,967	358,964
Total	339,868	680,223
Third class—From Brit. W. Indies and Guiana	54,493	25,173
British India	11,852	5,048
Mauritius	26,552	46,387
Cuba and Porto Rico	75,357	82,615
Brazil	29,117	36,450
Java and Philippine Islands	842	37
Other countries	72,901	107,809
Total	271,114	303,519
Fourth class (including cane juice)—From Brit. W. Indies & Guiana	117,127	104,561
British India	50,054	8,418
Mauritius	33,914	13,735
Cuba and Porto Rico	87,648	109,602
Brazil	183,798	152,243
Java and Philippine Islands	62,585	30,019
Other countries	98,302	52,515
Total	633,430	471,093
Total of sugar, unrefined	1,264,515	1,527,389
Molasses—From British West Indies and Guiana	11,328	5,037
Cuba and Porto Rico	27,748	5,029
Other countries	20,512	4,609
Total	59,588	14,675
Tallow—From Russia	53,728	13,592
Australia	17,587	18,231
South America	104,274	113,342
Other countries	46,412	76,291
Total	222,001	221,456
Tea	2,430,093	2,228,654

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Timber & Wood—Deals, battens, boards, or other timber or wood, sawn or split—From Russia	30,329	12,302
Sweden and Norway	30,149	42,668
British North America	38,209	39,985
Other countries	5,243	2,348
Total	103,930	97,303
Timber or wood, not sawn or split, or otherwise dressed (except hewn) —From Sweden and Norway	13,926	18,654
Prussia	22,276	15,278
British North America	13,484	24,212
Other countries	29,904	34,487
Total	79,590	92,631

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Tobacco—Stemmed	11,420	19,184
Unstemmed	86,150	58,445
Manufactured, and cigars	43,785	50,949
Wine—From British Poss. in South Africa	225	1,496
From other British Possessions	613	566
Foreign—From Hamburg	8,396	4,057
Holland	16,228	7,318
France	185,593	167,748
Portugal	138,938	118,517
Madeira	2,029	4,185
Spain	377,560	347,202
Canaries	133	463
Italy—Naples and Sicily	12,012	7,581
Other countries	3,240	1,689
Total of wine	744,967	660,822

Articles.	1869	1870
	£	£
Red	278,070	231,043
White	466,897	429,779
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'—From Hanse Towns and other parts of Europe	172,533	82,554
British Possessions in South Africa	144,604	237,194
British India	55,738	26,881
Australia	1,115,263	1,026,612
Other countries	74,440	44,790
Total	1,562,578	1,418,031
Wool, alpaca and the llama tribe	79,041	26,859
Woollen rags, torn up to be used as wool	25,584	19,925
Woollen manufactures not made up	205,687	248,544
Woollen and worsted yarn	292,295	194,363
Total real value of enumerated articles	29,642,204	29,190,331

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Registered in the Three Months ended March 31, 1870, compared with the corresponding period of 1869.

Countries.	Gold. Imports. 1869	Gold. Imports. 1870	Gold. Exports. 1869	Gold. Exports. 1870
	£	£	£	£
Russia	...	...	...	...
Hanse Towns	1,729	1,448	3,827	1,238
Holland	257	...	18,584	2,151
Belgium	...	210	...	..
France	177,468	29,251	1,237,619	928,993
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	156	...	..	...
Spain and Canaries	4,205	1,234	...	...
Gibraltar	16,228	10,770	...	...
Malta	23,681	32,098	...	53,539
Turkey	...	47	888	...
Egypt	...	510	215,644	96,338
Mauritius	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	29,416	23,798	5,229	9,095
British Poss. in South Africa	192	...	...	26,283
China (including Hong Kong)	...	...	...	...
Australia	1,000,420	1,727,854	9,745	9,976
British Columbia	...	...	...	...
Brit. N. American Provinces	6,489	5,117	100,069	20,014
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	494,226	368,603	151,881	88,273
Brazil	71,084	64,283	145,012	37,337
United States of America	163,750	70,423	199,590	61,816
Danish West Indies	...	...	...	...
Other countries	10,541	45,217	9,103	3,518
Total of Gold	1,999,842	2,380,863	2,107,191	1,338,571

Countries.	Silver. Imports. 1869	Silver. Imports. 1870	Silver. Exports. 1869	Silver. Exports. 1870
	£	£	£	£
Russia	...	...	...	...
Hanse Towns	347,149	...	814	890
Holland	85,004	4,232	7	237,826
Belgium	45,375	941	19,078	52,713
France	991,379	219,112	1,193,225	378,671
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	13,781	16,735	...	...
Spain and Canaries	198	5,838	...	...
Gibraltar	14,522	10,065	...	...
Malta	...	...	4,336	...
Turkey	...	80	...	...
Egypt	1,199	3,714	1,084,012	725,074
Mauritius	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	278	77	10,577	9,962
British Poss. in South Africa	840	1,676	...	...
China (including Hong Kong)	...	...	466,522	117,575
Australia	869	2,279	2,033	1,134
British Columbia	...	...	...	...
Brit. N. American Provinces	...	...	...	...
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	655,625	825,722	34,655	29,482
Brazil	36,964	9,660	5	...
United States of America	389,859	518,469	...	21,634
Danish West Indies	...	...	...	...
Other countries	6,738	3,516	52,959	8,745
Total of Silver	2,589,780	1,622,116	2,868,223	1,583,706

Countries.	Total of Gold and Silver. Imports. 1869	Total of Gold and Silver. Imports. 1870	Total of Gold and Silver. Exports. 1869	Total of Gold and Silver. Exports. 1870
	£	£	£	£
Russia	...	...	...	...
Hanse Towns	348,878	1,448	4,641	2,128
Holland	85,261	4,232	18,591	239,977
Belgium	45,375	1,151	19,078	52,713
France	1,168,847	248,363	2,430,844	1,307,664
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	13,937	16,735	...	...
Spain and Canaries	4,403	7,072	...	...
Gibraltar	30,750	20,835	...	...
Malta	23,681	32,098	4,336	53,539
Turkey	...	127	888	...
Egypt	1,199	4,224	1,299,656	821,412
Mauritius	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	29,694	23,875	15,806	19,057
British Poss. in South Africa	1,032	1,676	...	26,283
China (including Hong Kong)	...	...	466,522	117,575
Australia	1,001,289	1,730,133	11,778	11,110
British Columbia	...	...	...	...
Brit. N. American Provinces	6,489	5,117	100,069	20,014
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	1,149,851	1,194,325	196,536	117,755
Brazil	108,048	73,943	145,017	37,337
United States of America	553,609	588,892	199,590	83,450
Danish West Indies	...	..	...	...
Other countries	17,279	48,733	62,062	12,263
Total of Gold and Silver	4,589,622	4,002,979	4,975,414	2,922,277

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